

DISASTROUS FIRE VISITED NEWARK SUNDAY MORNING

Entire Stock of Pow- ers-Miller Co. Wiped Out by Flames.

Loss on Building and Stock
Is About \$120,000.

A Natural Gas Break in Cellar Fed
The Flames.

STORE WILL BE STARTED IN TEMPORARY
QUARTERS SOON.

The Insurance on Stock Was \$65,000, on the Block
\$15,000—Thousands Witnessed the Fire
Which Burned all Day—Blaze Confined
To East End of the Block.

The city of Newark has suffered nothing short of a calamity in the results of a fire which was discovered about 4 o'clock Sunday morning in the Powers-Miller big department store in the east end of the Union block on Church street, which will go down in the annals of the city's big fires, along with the Newark Machine Works, the Burner & McCune, the Jones block, the King fire and one or two others. In many respects there are more regrettable features about this latest conflagration than were attendant upon any of the others.

Immediately after receiving the alarm the central department responded, the alarm bell sounding 57, informing those who heard it, that there was a fire in the vicinity of the public square.

As soon as Chief Bausch got on the ground he realized that he had a herculean task on his hands, and immediately made his arrangements for a short, hard and decisive battle with the fire element. Dense volumes of smoke were rushing from every opening into the cellar, the red glow on the background of black smoke, and accompanying roar indicating that the cellar was a seething furnace, the inflammable material stored there furnishing abundant food for the devouring flames. At once the expert eye of the experienced chief, and successful fire fighter realized that not only had the flames a dangerous and seemingly insurmountable start of him, but a more difficult obstacle was soon apparent and rendered the chances of the firemen's success even more doubtful. It was found that there was absolutely no avenue by which they could get to the fire, and cope with it successfully. The building was so constructed that there was no entrance to the cellar from the outside, and the streams of water could not be successfully played where the fire was burning most fiercely. The cellar windows in the front of the building were broken out and the same was done in the rear. In these windows the nozzles were placed, but the joists of the floor rendered it impossible to give a horizontal direction to the streams, and all that could be done was to play the water on the cellar floor directly under the nozzles, and allow the water to run from both ends. As might have been expected this method was not the most successful, but it was the only one available. The smoke and heat made it absolutely impossible to enter from the first floor interior, and soon this floor became dangerous, and it was neither advantageous nor feasible to attempt to get in this way.

There were two elevator shafts running from cellar to roof, the passenger elevator being located in the center of the building while that for freight was at the southeast corner on the alley. These shafts formed powerful funnels, and the tremendous draft soon drew the flames upward into the dry goods department on the first floor, the carpets on the second floor and the furniture on the third.

It was then seen that in all human probability the building and store were doomed, but never demitted. Chief Bausch sent for the West Newark department and redoubled his efforts to quell the rebellious flames. The odds, however, were too great, and soon smoke and flames were seen issuing

from the different parts of the roof. It was then decided to take a line to the roof of the Licking county bank's building, separated from that occupied by the burning store by a fire wall. Captain Dennis Foley, of the central department, was the first to ascend the extension ladder, and soon afterward Firemen Edgar Roe and Oliver Priest followed, dragging the heavy hose after them, the ascent being most difficult and dangerous, as the ladder was standing on the slippery flagstone walks in front. A stream was soon playing on the roof, and the advantage of this position at this point of the fire was soon apparent, and was quickly taken advantage of.

Soon Captains Anthony Lampton of the West End, and David Griffith of the East Newark, had taken their positions on the roof, thus making three streams at this point. Firemen Edgar Williams, Otto Meyers, Wm. Thompson and others were also aiding on the roof at this time while several streams were playing from the front and rear. During the progress of the fire the police force and reserves, including the night men, were ordered to the scene, and under command of Chief Jas. Sheridan and Captain Robert Bell, efficient service in keeping the crowds back from interfering with the work of the firemen. To aid in this, ropes were stretched about the building and only those were allowed inside who had business there. Never in the history of the city has such excellent service been rendered in this respect, and Chief Bausch and the firemen appreciate the fact to its full extent.

Chief Sheridan was formerly a member of the central fire department, and he knew the disadvantages that at other times hampered the firemen in their work. He set about to make this impossible at Sunday's fire and he succeeded most admirably. Mayor A. J. Crilly was present and made many useful and valuable suggestions, principally toward relieving the men at work. Frank A. Bolton and T. M. Ball, of the board of public safety, were also present almost the whole time and watched the operation of the police and fire departments, which are under their direction.

Mrs. C. W. Miller is a loser by Sunday's fire and her loss is one which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, but at the same time is irreparable. Recently her aunt, Mrs. Hannah Clark, died at the age of over 100 years, and some furniture which had been owned by her ancestors had come into the possession of Mrs. Miller. This furniture, as antique specimens, as well as family heirlooms, was invaluable to her. It had been brought to Newark and stored in the Powers-Miller store for some repairs, but was burned up with other goods in the furniture department.

During the progress of the fire it was deemed necessary to break the third-story front windows, and for this purpose Officers Hager and Scott climbed their revolvers through them. Chief Bausch and some of his men were on the roof directly in range of the shots, but luckily no one was hit. A young boy picked up several pieces of coal and with unerring skill, accomplished the feat of smashing in the windows. A piano belonging to A. L. Kralow, on the second floor, was removed by Mr. Frank Swartz and his men about 7

o'clock Sunday night. The piano was badly scorched, but by no means ruined.

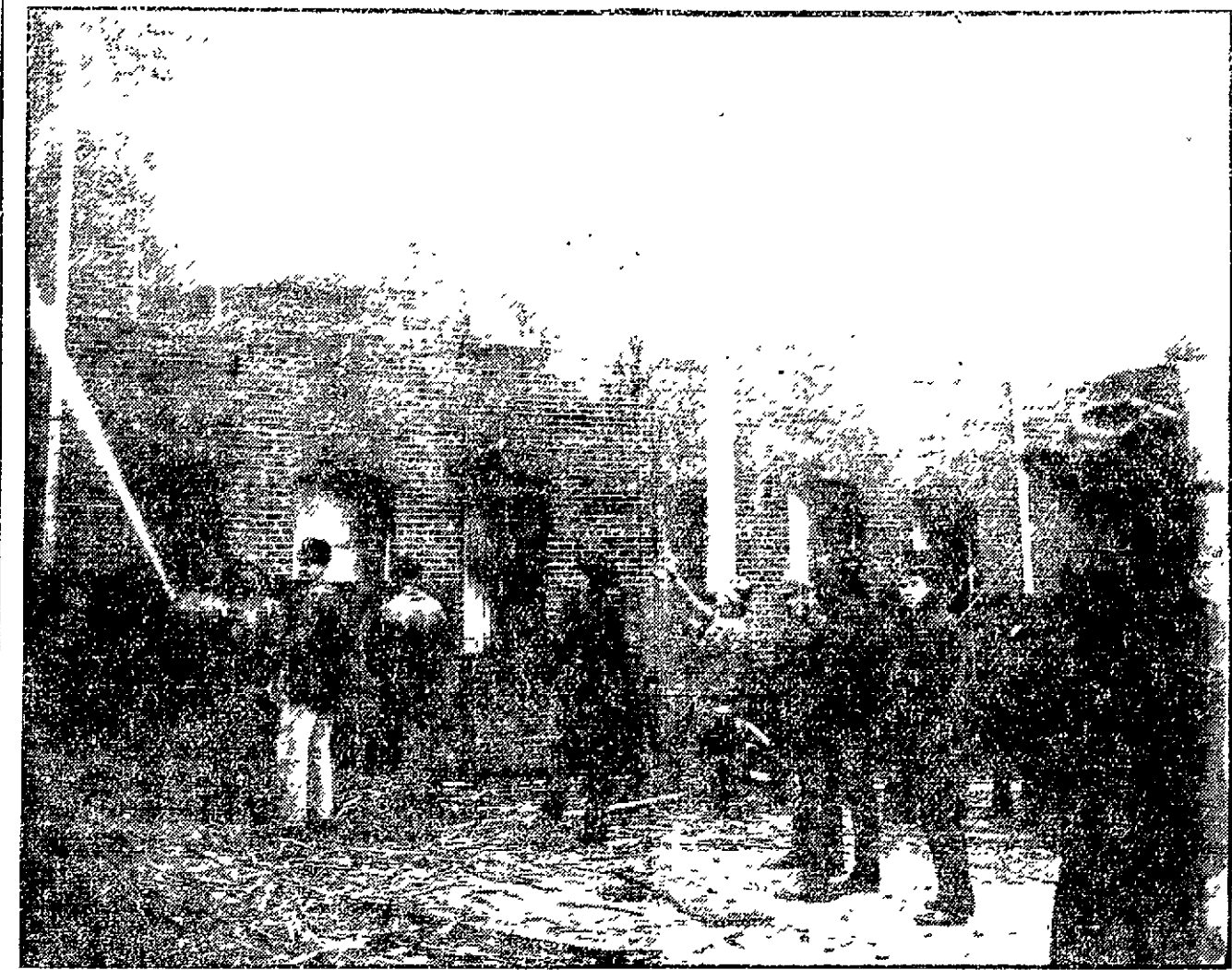
About 8.30 W. C. Miller, secretary of the Powers-Miller company, made a successful although dangerous effort to get his money, books and papers. They were in the safe, which was on the second floor, at the rear of the building. Several lines of hose had been playing on this part of the building, and although extremely hazardous, it was decided to make an attempt to get to the safe. Mr. Miller climbed a ladder and entered one of the second-story windows. He disappeared within

store from the Norton book store.

Crowds stood about the burning building all day and by seven o'clock it was necessary to string ropes to keep the people back to a place of safety. The firemen were afraid the front wall of the block would fall, but today all of the walls of the building are standing and are in good condition.

The firemen worked for three hours holding the pipe lines with their clothing saturated with water, before being relieved. The men were nearly all on continuous duty from the time the fire was discovered at 4 o'clock Sunday morning until after 1 o'clock p. m.,

is too strong for one. A plugman is also required for each plug to control the streams; men are needed to assist in dragging the hose filled with water with full pressure over the ground into the building and no ladders to the roof, and as the number of paid men are only a drop in the bucket, it is always necessary when working a fire out of the ordinary, such as the Powers-Miller fire was, to call for volunteers to handle the necessary streams. The members of the department who answered this call at 4 a. m. Sunday morning and without relief until the out days at 5.30 p. m., worked like



FIGHTING THE FIRE FROM THE REAR OF THE POWERS-MILLER COMPANY'S STORE IN THE UNION BLOCK SUNDAY MORNING.

and was lost to view in the dense volumes of smoke for what appeared to the spectators an interminable length of time. Finally a breath of relief which broke into a cheer arose from the crowd as he appeared at the window and descended in safety to the ground below, having opened the safe and gotten the money and books. When he got to the ground, however, he remembered that he had forgotten the insurance policies.

He knew it involved another dangerous trip to again open the safe combination, but he started to make it. At this point, however, Walter Leedale refused to allow his employer to take the trip and went himself, bringing out the policies and some valuable papers. Mr. Leedale is employed in the furniture department of the store. Mail Carrier Frank Alexander and Matt Smith assisted in this work.

NATURAL GAS

In the Cellar Could Not be Shut off for
Long Time—How the Blaze
Was Fought.

For more than three hours the firemen confined the blaze to the basement but the seven streams of water poured into the building seemed to have no effect. After the fire had been burning probably two hours it was discovered that a natural gas pipe in the cellar had burst, thus adding great volumes of fuel to the seething furnace.

Owing to the fact that the natural gas company was unable to furnish a wrench that would fit the shut-off valve, as this was a newly constructed valve, having few duplicates in the city, it was necessary to go to a blacksmith and have a specially constructed wrench made before the gas could be turned off. It required some time for the wrench to be made and in the meantime gas was pouring into the blazing basement, making the cellar as hot as any furnace. This coupled with the inability of the firemen to get directly at the fire, caused the destruction of the property. The firemen have no hesitancy in saying that had the gas been shut off promptly when the break in the pipe was discovered, the fire would have been confined to the basement of the building.

Finally the flames burst to the first floor and the two elevator shafts affording a splendid draft for the fire, in an incredibly short time the second and third floors were ablaze. It then took but a few minutes for the fire to reach the roof, the flames pumping part of the time fully twenty feet above the building.

When Chief Bausch saw that the Powers-Miller store was doomed he directed the work of the department towards saving the rest of the Union block. A ladder was thrown up the front of the building by the West Newark hardware store and three lines of hose were carried up the ladder to the roof. Constant streams of water were kept on the fire from the front and the fire from the front of the building was kept from jumping west of the fire wall that separated the Powers-Miller

when the out tap was sounded. All the men were under perfect control of the chief and his captains, Dennis Foley, David Griffith and Anthony Lampton, and all the movements in fighting the fire were made under orders.

In a short time after the central department arrived on the scene, two streams were playing on the blaze from the rear doors, which were broken in to secure an entrance.

Police Chief Sheridan and his officers handled the crowds admirably, and rendered the firemen valuable assistance. The officers and others including Marcellon Moore and Kuster & Co. served hot coffee and sandwiches to the fire fighters.

Carl & Seymour and J. M. Brown furnished several of the firemen with boots and new gloves, their own being soaked and frozen.

TEMPORARY

Quarters Secured by the Powers-Miller
Company While the Block is
Being Rebuilt.

William C. Miller, secretary and treasurer of the Powers-Miller company, announced Monday that the company had secured the Tucker building on East Main street for temporary quarters for use until the damage done to the Union block is repaired. The Newark Real Estate and Improvement company, which owns the property occupied by the Powers-Miller store, announces that the building will be rebuilt as soon as it is possible to do so.

Monday morning Mr. George D. Bradshaw, president and general manager of the Powers-Miller store, opened up a temporary office in the rear room of the office of the Newark Real Estate and Improvement company, 14 North Park place, where he met all the clerks and arranged for their returning to work as soon as the new store is erected. Many of the clerks, however, have secured temporary positions, which they will retain until the new store is opened.

All the agents and various insurance policies are being handled by the two offices. Mr. Miller said insurance on the goods, which consists of dry goods, carpets, linens, etc., of \$500,000 would be completed.

FIREMEN

Did All They Could do to Subdue the
Fire—The Obstacles They
Confronted.

The firemen did all they could do to subdue the fire. The obstacles they confronted were many. The fire was discovered at 4 o'clock Sunday morning and by seven o'clock it was necessary to string ropes to keep the people back to a place of safety. The firemen were afraid the front wall of the block would fall, but today all of the walls of the building are standing and are in good condition.

HARRY HOOVER SENT TO PENITENTIARY FOR FIVE YEARS.

Newark Cashier Entered Plea of Guilty This Morning.

Taken to Penitentiary Hos-
pital After Sentence.

Hoover Made a Short Plea When
Arraigned Before Judge.

SCOTT'S ATTORNEYS FILE DEMURRER TO HIS
INDICTMENT.

Edward Kibler Argues Case Before Judge Thomp-
son Who Took Flatter Under Consideration--
Hoover Case Before U. S. Court Mon-
day Not More Than Ten Minutes.

(By Wire from Advocate Staff Correspondent.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 7.—Harry J. Hoover, former assistant cashier of the Peoples National bank of Newark, and more recently cashier of the Licking County bank, appeared in the federal court here this morning, pleaded guilty to a violation of the law of the government and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. He was at once taken to the prison.

The United States court began today's session at 10 o'clock. The first case called was that of the United States against Harry J. Hoover. Judge A. C. Thompson asked the district attorney to make his statement. The defendant was in the court room and was told to stand up. Hoover got up from his chair, and looking pale and wan, faced the judge. The district attorney then said: "You know this indictment charges H. J. Hoover with making false entries in the books of the Peoples National bank. There were twelve entries, three counts to each entry, making 36 counts in all. Each entry charges the defendant with making the false entries to defraud the bank association. The second to deceive the officers of the association, and the third to deceive any agent appointed to examine the affairs of the bank. These defaults were found on the certificates of the deposit ledger, Hoover having been assistant cashier of the Peoples National bank at this time. His method was to issue certificates of deposit for certain amounts and mark on the certificate of the deposit ledger that they had been paid."

The court asked Hoover if he had anything to say. He replied: "Your Honor, I have very little to say, other than that I am guilty of the violation of the Federal statutes. I can only hope in the judgment of the court that I will be given an opportunity to prove to my friends and family that their confidence in me has not been misplaced."

The man's voice was well modulated, without a tremor. He stood with his hands folded in front of him, while his attorney, F. M. Black, stood directly behind him to his left. He was dressed in a style peculiarly his own, a well fitting suit and one of the best appearing men in the court room. No one present would have thought, looking over those present, that Hoover stood a confessed criminal awaiting the sentence of an outraged law.

As soon as he had finished speaking, he stood a few moments erect. His black eyes were fixed upon Judge Thompson, who in the meantime was looking over a book, presumably a copy of the statutes. Hoover in a few moments, either from fatigue or overcome by the tremendous nervous shock, stepped back a pace or two, placed his right hand on a table and leaned heavily upon it, never taking his eyes from Judge Thompson, when he announced the sentence. Judge Thompson without further ado, then said:

"It is not necessary that I say anything further to you. You fully appreciate your situation and nothing that I could say could bring you to a better realization either now or hereafter. The decision of the court is that you will be confined in the Ohio State penitentiary for a period of five years."

Hoover was then taken in charge by the United States marshal and soon after removed in a carriage from the federal building to the Ohio State penitentiary, his wife and Miss Lillian Rhoads preceding him to say the final farewell to him before the sentence was begun.

Miss Rhoads was in the court room when the sentence was pronounced, but Mrs. Hoover remained in the corridor outside. When the sentence was told to her, she broke down in tears, and the sympathy of all present went out to her.

The entire time consumed from the time the case was called until Hoover was removed to the penitentiary was not more than ten minutes.

Harry Hoover, immediately after the sentence, was taken in charge by U. S. Deputy Marshal Bauer. The separation between the cashier and his wife was a pitiful scene and one which affected all witnesses, when he was taken to the penitentiary by Mr. Bauer. Here he was introduced to Warden Hersey, who immediately took him in charge. Mr. Hersey was one of the party with Hoover at the christening of the battleship Ohio at San Francisco.

After this ceremony in the prison Hoover was taken to the penitentiary hospital, where he will remain a few days after which he will be assigned to work, the nature of which has not yet been made known. He bore up bravely after the trying ordeal and while in the penitentiary office he was the observed of all observers. His physical condition is such, however, that work will not be required of him for a few days or perhaps a week. If he conducts himself so as to get the grade of a model prisoner his "good time" will amount to one year and eight months, making the time of incarceration three years and four months.

The last time that Hoover faced Judge Thompson before his trial this morning was when he was chairman of the Ohio electoral delegation and handed him the electoral vote of Ohio for Wm. McKinley for president of the United States.

SCOTT CASE

Is Set for Trial Thursday, the Court
Overruling Demurrer Monday
Afternoon.

(Continued on Page 6, 2d Column.)

SOUND!

SOLID!

SUCCESSFUL!

LOSSES PAID BY Franklin's Insurance Agency.

Newark, O., Sept. 25, 1897.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency \$20 payment in full for loss. Proofs of loss were filed September 21, 1897, and paid September 25, 1897, to my entire satisfaction.
F. A. APPELEGATE.

Newark, O., Jan. 22, 1898.
Received of the Franklin Insurance Agency \$1.50 being in full for fire loss to my dwelling.
GUST. MOSER.

Newark, O., Nov. 11, 1897.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency, office now located first stairway south of Doty House, \$150 being payment in full for loss sustained by me. This loss was paid satisfactory and I can recommend this agency to people in need of insurance. Most heartily.
O. P. SOOK. M. D.

Newark, O., June 23, 1896.
Received of Franklin Insurance Agency, office first stairway south of Hotel Fulton, payment in full for fire loss which occurred June 22, 1896. This loss paid to my entire satisfaction.
J. S. SMART.

Kirkersville, O., Nov. 1893.
Received of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Co., of Detroit, \$370 in full for accident claim. This loss was paid promptly and to my entire satisfaction. I take pleasure in recommending above company to the public and my friends.
BEN. E. JONES.

Kirkersville, O., Feb. 2, 1895.
Received of George Franklin, Jr.'s Accident Agency. Ninety dollars, payment in full for accident claims. I was insured in four companies and will say the above agency was the first to pay claim. Parties insuring in above agency will find them prompt and anxious to pay their claims.
BEN E. JONES.

Newark, O., July 3, 1895.
Received of Geo. Franklin's Insurance Agency payment in full for fire loss. This loss was paid promptly and to my entire satisfaction.
JOHN F. FLANIGAN.

Newark, O., Dec. 16, 1895.
Received of Franklin's Fire Insurance Agency, now located first stairway south of Hotel Fulton, payment in full of loss which occurred December 11, 1895. This loss was settled promptly and to my entire satisfaction. I advise my friends to try this agency for fair dealings.
JOHN HUSER.

Newark, O., Dec. 10, 1897.
Received of Franklin's Fire Insurance Agency, office now located first stairway south of Hotel Fulton, payment in full of accident loss. The best is the cheapest. PHIL D. MILLER.

Newark, O., March 5, 1895.
Received of Geo. Franklin Jr.'s accident agency Nineteen and 28-100, in full for accident claim. This loss was paid to my entire satisfaction.
CHAS. E. KUMMER.

Newark, O., March 21, 1896.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency office now located first stairway south of Hotel Fulton, Newark, O. One Hundred Dollars in full for accident claim. Proofs were filed March 17, and loss paid March 21, 1896. Try this agency when in need of insurance.
P. S. PHILLIPS.

Newark, O., March 3, 1897.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency payment in full for fire loss. This loss was paid and this agency was the first to have its adjusters here.
A. E. STARR & CO.

Kirkersville, O., Oct. 15, 1894.
Received of Geo. Franklin, Jr.'s Fire and Accident Insurance agency, payment in full for accident claims. This loss was paid promptly and to my entire satisfaction and I freely recommend the above well known agency to my friends.
CHARLES E. KUMMER.

Newark, O., Sept. 1, 1894.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency, Four and 28-100 dollars, payment in full for accident claim. This agency attends to small claims just as promptly as large ones.
W. S. SEYMOUR.

Newark, O., Dec. 19, 1895.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency, office first stairway south of Hotel Fulton, west side of the square, settlement in full for all policies held by us against the above agency.
G. W. ALLISON.
SAMUEL ALLISON.

Newark, O., Aug. 21, 1897.
Received of Geo. Franklin, the insurance agent, One Hundred Dollars in full for accident claim. This loss was paid to my entire satisfaction and I recommend this agency for prompt settlement of claims.
P. S. PHILLIPS.

Newark, O., Oct. 1, 1893.
Received of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company. Twenty-eight and 75-100 Dollars in full for accident claim. This claim was paid to my entire satisfaction. Insure with Franklin's Insurance Agency and get a Standard Policy.
EDWIN S. HAND.

Newark, O., April 3, 1895.
Received of Geo. Franklin, Jr.'s Accident and Insurance agency, Seventeen and 50-100 Dollars in full for loss according to the form of policy held by me. This new form of policy now issued by Franklin's Insurance Agency is merely a promise to pay in case you are injured.
EDWIN S. HAND.

Newark, O., June 28, 1897.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency payment in full for accident loss. This loss was paid fairly and promptly.
A. T. BRENNAN.

Newark, O., Aug. 1, 1893.
Received of The Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Detroit, Mich. Fifty Dollars in full for accident claim. The Standard is prompt in paying their losses.
A. M. HANCOCK.

Newark, O., Aug. 9, 1895.
Received of Geo. Franklin, Jr.'s Insurance Agency payment in full for fire loss. This loss was paid promptly.
ORREN P. SUTLEY.

Newark, O., Feb. 27, 1896.
Received of Geo. Franklin, Jr.'s Twenty-five Dollars payment in full for accident claim. This loss was paid promptly and I expect to increase my insurance.
PHIL D. MILLER.

Newark, O., Sept. 23, 1896.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency (office first stairway south of Hotel Fulton) payment in full for fire loss. This loss happened in the morning and was settled inside of six hours after the fire.
FRED BEUTLICH.

Pataskala, O., Sept. 17, 1895.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency payment in full for fire loss. This loss was settled to my entire satisfaction.
RICHARD CONINE.

Newark, O., June 22, 1896.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency, office first stairway south of Hotel Fulton, five dollars for my loss on household goods. It was settled promptly and satisfactorily.
JOHN MAYBOLD.

Newark, O., May 1, 1894.
Received of The Standard Life and Accident Ins. Co., of Detroit, Mich., twelve and 86-100 dollars, payment in full for accident claim. This claim was paid promptly and I advise my friends to insure in the Standard. The agency is now located at No. 19-1-2 North St., first stairway south of Hotel Fulton.
G. A. ROTHENHOEFER.

Newark, O., Aug. 1, 1894.
Received of Franklin Insurance Agency, Ten Dollars, payment in full for injury received while working in Memorial hall. This loss was paid to me to my entire satisfaction. If you need accident insurance call at No. 19-1-2 North Third street, first stairway south of Hotel Fulton and insure with the above agency.
SAMUEL WOOLWAY.

Newark, O., June 8, 1897.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency, payment in full for loss on plate glass window. This being the second loss of this kind paid me by this agency.
E. S. MILLER.

Newark, O., Jan. 18, 1897.
Received of Geo. Franklin payment in full for fire loss. This loss happened on Sunday, Jan. 17, 1897, and was adjusted next morning to my satisfaction.
G. S. ABBOTT.

Granville, O., June 30, 1897.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency, prompt settlement of my fire loss. This loss was settled to my satisfaction.
J. W. ACKLEY.

Newark, O., Jan. 8, 1897.
Received of Geo. Franklin payment in full for fire loss, which occurred on January 5, 1897. I have had dealings with Geo. Franklin for the last ten years and have always found him prompt.
GEO. A. BOLIN.

Newark, O., March 19, 1895.
Received of Geo. Franklin, Jr.'s Insurance Agency six hundred and eighteen dollars payment in full for loss which occurred March 17. This loss was paid to my entire satisfaction and I can recommend this agency to the public for prompt payment of claims.
L. W. STURDEVANT.

Newark, O., July 23, 1895.
Received of Geo. Franklin, Jr.'s Insurance Agency payment in full for loss. This claim was paid promptly and to my entire satisfaction.
W. H. SNYDER.

Granville, O., Dec. 17, 1895.
Received of Franklin's Fire Insurance Agency, office now located first stairway south of Hotel Fulton, Newark, O., payment in full for accident claim. This loss was settled satisfactory and those seeking reliable insurance can find it at this agency.
BURTON CASE.

Newark, O., Sept. 1, 1892.
Received of The Standard Life and Accident Insurance Co., of Detroit, Mich., thirty-eight 57-100 dollars, payment in full for accident claim. I can recommend this company to my friends. This company is now represented by Franklin Insurance Agency.
O. C. STONE.

Granville, O., June 8, 1896.
Received of Franklin Insurance Agency (office now located first stairway south of Hotel Fulton), \$150.00 payment in full for accident claim. Proof of loss was filed at this agency Friday evening, June 5, 1896, and draft received Monday, June 8, 1896. This is what I call a quick settlement. Parties insuring with this agency will not only get a good company, but will be with an agency that has had years of experience in settlement of claims.
B. I. JONES.

Newark, O., Jan. 1, 1894.
Received of The Standard Life and Accident Ins. Co., of Detroit, Mich., forty-two and 85-100 dollars, payment in full for accident claim. I can recommend this company to my friends when in need of accident insurance.
W. A. BELL.

Newark, O., June 1, 1891.
Received of The Standard Life and Accident Ins. Co., of Detroit, Mich., forty-four and 28-100 dollars, in full for accident claim. I can recommend this company for paying claims.
L. C. MONTGOMERY.

Newark, O., Jan. 1 1893.
Received of The Standard Life and Accident Ins. Co., of Detroit, Mich., twenty-three and 57-100 dollars, payment in full for accident claim. This loss was paid to my entire satisfaction. The agency of this company is now located at No. 19-1-2 North Third street, first stairway south of Hotel Fulton.
JAS. P. LATIMER.

Newark, O., July 13, 1897.
Received of Geo. Franklin's Insurance Agency in full for fire loss. This loss was settled to my entire satisfaction.
J. WOTRING.

Newark, Ohio, June 21, 1895.
Received of Franklin's Insurance Agency, \$50.00 payment in full for accident claim. This is the second claim paid to me by above agency, and both of them were paid promptly and to my entire satisfaction.
CHRISTIAN WEIPPERT.

Newark, O., Sept. 6, 1895.
Received of Geo. Franklin's Insurance Agency payment in full for claim. This loss was settled to my entire satisfaction.
W. A. McMILLEN.

Newark, O., Sept. 15, 1896.
Geo. Franklin, Jr.:—
My Dear Sir—Some five weeks since I received a kick from a horse which has kept me in my house a great deal of the time since, but through you as agent I was at the time carrying a policy in the Standard Life Insurance Company, of Detroit, Mich., and I esteem it a duty as well as a privilege, to testify to the integrity, promptness and courtesy of the company in the adjustment of the claim occasioned by my misfortune.

To be brought in contact in a business way with such men as George Franklin as agent and Dr. Latimer as adjuster of the company, one feels that however severe the affliction, their promptness and courtesy in the adjustment not only goes far toward relieving the pain of the sufferer, but reflects great credit on the company they so faithfully represent. Most truly,
WM. BELL, JR.

Newark, O., Aug. 5, 1897.
Mr. Geo. Franklin, Jr., Agent Standard Life and Accident Co., Newark, O.:—
Dear Sir—The settlement made this day with you for injury received only ten days ago, has been entirely satisfactory to me in all respects. I wish to thank you for the prompt manner in which the claim was adjusted and the courteous treatment received from you, and the company you represent. I shall be glad to recommend any one in need of insurance to your agency. Very respectfully,
R. M. DAVIDSON.

Newark, O., Jan. 12, 1897.
Received of Geo. Franklin payment in full for fire loss. This loss occurred about noon on the 12th day of January and was adjusted three hours after it occurred to my entire satisfaction.
JAMES WATKIN.

Office: First Stairway South Doty House, Newark, Ohio.

PROMPT!

CONSERVATIVE!

SAFE!

NO HOPE FOR HERBERT SPENCER
London, Dec. 7.—The friends of Herbert Spencer, the eminent author who has been ill at his home at Brighton for some time past, have all given up hope for his recovery. He had another bad night and this morning is weaker than ever.

CZAR BURNED IN EFFIGY.
Vilna, Russia, Dec. 7.—A crowd of revolutionary citizens of Vilna last night burned the Czar in effigy and tore up all the pictures of his majesty obtainable.

Read the Advocate want column.

ELEVEN KILLED BY EXPLOSION.
Madrid, Dec. 7.—Eleven men were killed and four injured by an explosion of gas in a coal mine at Mieres today.

The only heavy cut necessary in picking the ship canal across Scotland from the German sea to the Atlantic near Glasgow will be one at Loch Lomond, averaging 200 feet deep for one and three-quarter miles. In the remainder of the route the average will be 50 feet.

The Riforma medica states that with 69 pulse beats to the minute the blood flows a distance of seven miles an hour.

Rheumatism "THE PAIN KING."

Those who have ever felt its keen, cutting pains, or witnessed the intense suffering of others, know that Rheumatism is torture, and that it is rightly called "The King of Pain."
All do not suffer alike. Some are suddenly seized with the most excruciating pains, and it seems every muscle and joint in the body was being torn asunder. Others feel only occasional slight pains for weeks or months, when a sudden change in the weather or exposure to damp, chilly winds or night air brings on a fierce attack, lasting for days perhaps, and leaving the patient with a weakened constitution or crippled and deformed for all time.

An acid, pointed or riddled blood is the cause of every form and variety of Rheumatism, Muscular, Articular, Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory and Sciatic, and the blood must be purged and purified before there is an end to your aches and pains. External applications, the use of liniments and plasters, do much toward temporary relief, but such treatment does not reach the real cause or cleanse the diseased blood; but S. S. S., the greatest of all blood purifiers and tonics, does cure Rheumatism by antidoting and neutralizing the poisonous acids and building up the weak and sluggish blood. It is safe and reliable in all forms of Rheumatism. It makes the old acid blood rich, and the pain-tortured muscles and joints are relieved, the shattered nerves are made strong, and the entire system is invigorated and toned up by the use of this great vegetable remedy.

If you have Rheumatism, write us, and our physicians will furnish without charge any information desired, and we will mail free our book on Rheumatism.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Ebersole Pianos ABSOLUTELY DURABLE.

The Ebersole Piano that was in the Powers-Miller Co. big fire came out in perfect tune, "case slightly damaged." After 14 hours in fire and water. What better evidence do you want for a piano? The Ebersole will stand anything after undergoing such heat and water.

A. L. RAWLINGS
No. 4, North Park Newark, Ohio.

When you buy a piano for Xmas get an Ebersole, because there is no wear-out to it. A. L. Rawlings, the well known piano and small goods merchant, is sole representative for this highly recommended piano. Over 200 sold in this section. Easy terms. Come now and make your selection for Xmas.

THE COURTS

CRIMINAL BUSINESS IN COURT OF PROBATE.

Various Matters in Common Pleas—
The Marriage Licenses—Notes from Court House.

The following business was transacted Monday in common pleas court:
John B. Mick, plaintiff in error, v. The State of Ohio, defendant in error; judgment of conviction before justice of the peace reversed and cause remanded; exceptions. Mick was prosecuted before the justice on an alleged charge of abusing a dog. From a judgment of conviction Mick took error proceedings to the common pleas court, resulting in the conviction being reversed.
Frank Chismi v. C. B. L. & N. T. Co., an action for damages for personal injuries; continued on account of indisposition of Judge Hunter.
The jurors were excused until Tuesday, December 15, at 9 o'clock.

The Licking County Bank Co. v. The People's National bank, time to answer extended for ten days.
Ohio, on complaint of Mary Dusentury, v. Edward Welsh; Ohio, on complaint of Ella Mulligan, v. Webster Paul, and Ohio, on complaint of Millie Ford, v. Zane Wickham, for trial December 15.
Ohio v. John Adkins, sentenced for assault and battery to pay a fine of \$50 and costs; sentence suspended for 30 days.

Ohio v. George Moore, indicted, tried and convicted of burglary; sentenced to penitentiary for ten years; execution of sentence suspended for 30 days.
Ohio v. John McKenna and John Kendall, indicted for assault with intent to rob; pleas of guilty of assault and battery were, on motion of Prosecutor, accepted; defendants sentenced to pay fine of \$25 and committed until fine and costs are paid. Fitzgibbon, Smythe & Smythe, Randolph.
Court adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday.

Court Notes.
Mary S. Rogers, administrator of the estate of William Rogers, deceased, has filed her inventory and sale bill.
H. P. Kusler, administrator of Geo. W. Lewis, deceased has filed his inventory.
Wm. A. Ashbrook, guardian of Artie

Myers, has filed her second and final account.
Charles W. Weaver, executor of Cyrus M. Conard, has filed his final account.
S. G. Peters has been appointed administrator of the estate of Richard Briggs, deceased of Lima township. Bond \$3,600.

Marriage Licenses.
Joseph Wilson Mowery and Ida May Lambert.
Jasper Williamson and Lottie Spangier.

ANNOUNCEMENT

By Young Indiana Married Couple
That the Stork is to Visit Them Soon

Franklin, Ind., Dec. 7.—A sensation was caused here Saturday when a prominent young married couple issued cards announcing that the stork would soon pay a visit to their household. It has since been learned that the young women of the society to which the young wife belonged while in college gave an entertainment a few days ago for the benefit of the stork's "cargo" whatever that might be. The announcement has been much discussed in domestic circles and it has been generally agreed it is not such a bad practice after all. Other young husbands of the city have announced that when the proper time comes they will follow suit.



"How's skating, boy?"
"Oh, fine, if there's only some ice!"
—Chicago American.

At the Musicale.
"I suppose you have to cultivate a taste for this kind of music?"
"Not at all. All you have to do is to let on you have it." Brooklyn Life.
Read the Advocate want column.

GAMBLING

House Raided by Police Early Sunday Morning—Arrests Made—Trial Not Yet Set.

Sunday morning about 5 o'clock Acting Captain of Police C. L. Brook notified Chief Sheridan that a gambling game was in progress at the place of Egan & Cassidy, on the South Side. The Chief instructed Captain Brooke to obtain assistance and raid the place, which was done. Officers Hager, McClure, Swank, Glassmeier and Cullen acting with Brook. Cassidy and six visitors were arrested and taken to the city prison. Egan not being in the place at the time of the arrest.

Cassidy furnished bond in the sum of \$50 and the visitors put up \$10 each for their appearance before the Mayor. Their trial has not yet taken place. Mayor Crilly has instructed Chief Sheridan to see that all gambling places are closed in the city, and the Chief in turn has instructed the police officers that they would be held accountable for any place where gambling is going on in their district.

TRAGEDY

And Scandal Again Occurs in European Royalty—A Jealous Princess Kills an Actress.

New York Dec. 7.—A special to the World from Vienna tells of a scandal there in which Prince Otto of Windesb-Graetz and his young wife, the Princess Elizabeth Marie, grand daughter of the emperor of Austria, whom he married only a year ago, and a pretty actress of the opera at Prague, are central figures. Prince Otto had been secretly paying attention to the actress and it is said that the princess was then entertaining the actress in apartments in the palace. Grasping a gold mounted revolver she reached the door of the antechamber where she was stopped by the valet. She fired at the valet who ran and then entered the apartments of the prince. There she confronted the prince and actress, and shot the latter in the breast.

THE ACTRESS DEAD.
Berlin, Dec. 7.—The Czech actress, Clara Zeiler who was shot by Princess Elizabeth Windesb-Graetz, died today. Princess Elizabeth will in all probability have to suffer the consequences of her act, as she sacrificed all her privileges when she married Prince Otto in opposition to her imperial grandfather. The princess, who is 20 years of age, is said to be very beautiful.

TUNNELING THE HUDSON.

How the Great Work is Being Done. The Air Lock System.

The tunnel under the Hudson river to connect New York with Jersey City, begun nearly a quarter of a century ago and abandoned for many years, is now nearing completion and in a few months will be open for traffic.



The tunneling is accomplished by means of an eighty ton shield which has behind it sixteen hydraulic jacks that constantly push it ahead through the mud and silt under the bed of the river. To prevent the mud and water from entering the tunnel air is forced into the tube behind the shield, thus keeping back the water and allowing stone and dirt to be loaded on cars and taken back to the opening on the Jersey City shore.

Twenty-four inches is the extreme distance which the shield can be moved forward at one time. Then the plates which form a section of the tube are forced into place by hydraulic pressure and bolted securely. The workmen enter the shaft at the Jersey City entrance and proceed through the tunnel for a considerable distance in an atmosphere little different from that above ground. About midway in the tunnel an air lock is reached. The men enter a chamber through a small door, which is then closed air tight. At the opposite end of the air lock is another partition, behind which is an air pressure sufficient to cause much difficulty in breathing should a person enter suddenly. To prevent this air is admitted to the lock gradually until the chamber is at the same pressure which prevails in the section beyond the lock. When this condition has been reached the door of the lock is opened, and the men proceed until they reach a second air lock, through which they pass to a still higher pressure.

Read the Advocate want column.

COLE'S PAWN SALE.

To Whom in May Concern:—Notice is hereby given all parties having goods at Cole's Loan Office on which money has been advanced and time has expired will be sold at public auction or otherwise as per contract. Annual sale to commence Monday, December 14, 1902, at 9 o'clock.

D. T. COLE,
12-7-12tdsw4t 34 South Second St.

Theo. C. Hinckley of St. Louis has been appointed District Attorney of Manila. Mr. Hinckley is only 23 years old.

Curse DRINK

DRUNKENNESS
CURED TO STAY CURED BY
White Ribbon Remedy

I announce to the world that I have an absolute cure for drunkenness. Any woman can cure her husband, son or brother, or any one of inebriated drinking, by secretly placing White Ribbon Remedy in his coffee, tea or food, without his knowledge. This has been done in thousands of cases, and the cures have been permanent. White Ribbon Remedy is entirely odorless and tasteless. Any good and faithful woman can wipe out this fearful brick evil, and permanently stop the craving for liquor. By degrees the patient gets a distaste for intoxicants, and finally leaves off altogether.

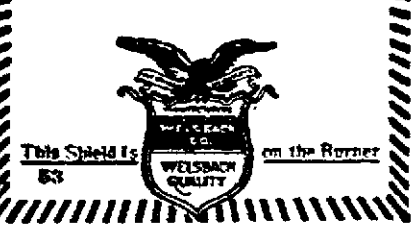
Recommended by Members of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union
White Ribbon Remedy cures and destroys the diseased appetite for all alcoholic drinks, whether the patient is a confirmed drunkard, a "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy.

CURES GUARANTEED.
Sold in every drug store, 50c, and \$1.00. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. A. M. TOWNSEND, (for years Secretary of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 218 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Sold by
ERNEST T. JOHNSON,
10 Second Street, Newark, O.

Welsbach

Don't let a dealer sell you a mantle he says is a genuine Welsbach unless you see the Shield of Quality on the box.
Five kinds—
15, 20, 25, 30, 35c.
All Dealers.



THE NEWARK DAILY ADVOCATE

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C. H. SPENCER, Associate Editor.
A. H. FIERSON, Business Manager.

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Delivered by carrier, one year.....4 50
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SUNDAY'S FIRE.

Sunday's fire at the Powers-Miller company's department store in the new Union block on Church street may rightly be called a public calamity. It has been many years since Newark has been visited by so disastrous a fire and the circumstances surrounding this conflagration make it especially deplorable.

Here was the largest store in the city, a new store owned by a company composed of many of the leading men of Newark and Licking county, wiped out right in the height of the Christmas season; a store filled from cellar to roof with an unusually heavy and valuable holiday stock of goods; a store that had been opened but a few months but which had been doing a splendid business and a constantly increasing business; the sales on the day before the fire were the largest in the company's history, and the managers were congratulating themselves on the prospects of a fine holiday business.

Here is a new block, the pride of all Newark, built and owned by Newark men, erected less than a year, badly damaged by the flames.

While the insurance on both the building and the stock falls many thousands of dollars under the actual loss, it is not the immediate, but the consequential, the indirect loss that is especially regretted.

The new store was, as one of the managers stated, "just getting a good start," and now that start must be made all over again. Many people are thrown out of employment and now at the worst season of the year a wrecked building must be repaired.

The Powers-Miller company is no quitter. The announcement is made that temporary quarters will be secured at once and that as soon as the Real estate company can repair the building business will be resumed at the old stand.

Roosevelt Succumbs to Hanna.

Some time ago Roosevelt demanded with much bluster that Perry Heath be removed or made to resign as secretary of the Republican national committee, on account of the postoffice scandals that have been exposed and implicated Heath when he held the position of first assistant postmaster general. But Hanna proposed to stand by Heath, as he had been standing by Rathbone, another Republican patriot who had been convicted of postal robberies in Cuba. And now it turns out that Hanna has compelled Roosevelt to back down in regard to Heath. The President has agreed to retain Heath as secretary of the Republican national committee, not withstanding the fact that he has denounced him as unworthy of public confidence. Roosevelt's bluster is a great deal more apparent than his firmness or consistency. Pertaining to this matter the Chillicothe News-Advertiser very aptly says:

"Roosevelt with all his sermonettes finally had to let down to Hanna and has agreed to retain Perry Heath, the thief, so designated by him, as secretary of the Republican national committee. He will next agree to have his wife recognize the wife of George B. Cox.

"There was a time when many people in this republic were impressed with the belief that President Roosevelt was impelled to action by a moral force, but since he has let down to Senator Hanna in the Perry Heath case, there is a revulsion of opinion."

A "STAND PAT" CONGRESS.

Walter Wellman, the noted Washington correspondent, says the Republican leaders in Washington are not proceeding upon the theory that they are going to have an easy job in re-electing President Roosevelt next year. They are trimming their sails in such a manner as to be ready for any storm that may break upon the field. They do not intend to take any unnecessary chances. Their policy is to undertake no new legislation of consequence during the regular session of congress. It is already axiomatic here at the capital that nearly every important subject of legislation is to "go over till after the presidential election." Among these are the following:

Tariff revision.
Currency legislation.
The southern congressional question or anything that might involve.
The race issue.

To this list is now to be added the ship subsidy bill. For a time Senator Hanna and the other advocates of the shipping bill hoped to press it during the coming winter. But it is stated they have at last consented to allow it to go over along with all the other things.

Hence the session of congress which begins today promises to be uneventful so far as important legislation is concerned barring the Panama canal treaty and such legislation as may be necessary to make it effective.

FRANK D. HALL SUCCESSFUL.

Induced Dr. Howard Company to Make Special Price.

After a great deal of effort and correspondence Frank D. Hall the popular druggist, has succeeded in getting the Dr. Howard Co. to make a special half-price introductory offer on the regular fifty cent size of their celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia.

Dr. Howard's specific has been so remarkably successful in curing constipation, dyspepsia and all liver troubles, that Mr. Hall is willing to return the price paid in every case where it does not give relief.

The old-fashioned idea of dosing with mineral waters, cathartic pills or harsh purgatives will soon be a thing of the past. The best physicians are prescribing Dr. Howard's specific because it really gives the desired results and on account of the small and pleasant dose that is needed.

So great is the demand for this specific that Mr. Hall has been able to secure only a limited supply, and every one who is troubled with dyspepsia, constipation or liver trouble should call upon him at once, or send 25 cents and get sixty doses of the best medicine ever made, on this special half-price offer with his personal guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. 3-7-11

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF NATURAL GAS.

The Newark Natural Gas and Fuel Company have decided to have all meters installed by December 15, 1903, and all those consumers who have not showed some disposition toward having meters set, will have the gas turned off on the above date.

The Company have secured the services of some good plumbers and will push the work of setting meters as fast as possible.

The Flat Rate contracts will not be in force after December 15, 1903, so please make arrangements for your meter at once, if you desire to burn gas. The Newark Natural Gas and Fuel Co. 11-20 dt

The Newark Business College.
Room 5, Lansing Block. Bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, English, day and evening. 18th year.
S. L. BEENEY, Principal.

XMAS GIFTS

At Rawlings' Music Store.
RAWLING'S

For a superior Smith and Nixon piano. Grand in an upright case. Easy terms.

RAWLING'S

For a fine Ebersole piano. Nothing better on earth. Over 250 sold in Licking county. Always buy an Ebersole from No. 4 North Park Place.

RAWLING'S

Has a big supply of talking machines, especially the Victor—a beautiful Xmas gift. 21-26t

Death at Utica.

Utica, O., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Jane Young, 72 years of age, died at 9 o'clock Sunday morning from cancer. The deceased was the mother of Mrs. A. F. Robinson. The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock and burial was made at Homer.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c. eod.

HILL AND MURPHY.

These Democratic Leaders are Coming Together for Party Harmony and Success--The Outlook for Judge Parker's Nomination for President.

New York, Dec. 7.—When Charles F. Murphy returns from Washington tonight after having another conference with Mayor-elect McClellan, he will be in a position to announce plans which he has been considering for the last week.

That Mr. Murphy has placated those of the Tammany leaders who have been inimical to him is a certainty. For several days he has been in communication with David B. Hill, and it was said at Tammany hall that Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy had arrived at a positive understanding.

Mr. Hill desires that the next delegation from the state shall support Judge Alton H. Parker, and Mr. Murphy while he is willing to agree to the nomination of any strong candidate for the presidency, wishes to nominate a New York City for governor. His candidate is Controller Edward M. Grout. Mr. Hill has no objection to Mr. Grout's nomination, because he believes he could poll a big vote in New York City and probably could get the organization vote up the state.

Mr. Hill's action in withdrawing from the presidential race in favor of his friend, Judge Parker, is regarded by local Democrats as good politics. They argue that it will make him the absolute dispenser of patronage should Judge Parker be selected and at the same time will tide Tammany over a bad year, even if there is no city patronage.

Mr. Murphy is not prepared to pursue the same line as Mr. Croker, and is willing to have Mr. Hill at the helm provided the former Senator again wishes to permit the nomination of a resident of New York City for governor. Mr. Hill cannot according to Mr. Murphy's friends, advocate the nomination of Judge Parker for the presidency and take a man whose residence is north of the Harlem river for governor. Up to date the program therefore is Parker and Grout.

HATE AND FEAR

Pervade the White House as Against Hanna--Roosevelt Compelled to Back Down From His Opposition to Perry S. Heath as Secretary of the Republican National Committee.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The visit of Senator Hanna to President Roosevelt the other night was of the President's seeking. The President hates Hanna, but fears him now, but if re-elected he will turn on the Ohio senator and destroy him if he can. Of course, Hanna will be in the senate until 1911, but with Roosevelt four more years the President will see to it that Hanna has no patronage at the White House.

Roosevelt has been indulging in a great deal of strenuous denunciation of Perry S. Heath, secretary of the Republican national committee and special friend of Senator Hanna.

Alarmed over the effect of reports that he was fighting Heath, the President so far belittled himself as to send for Hanna to come to the White House so that he could enter a disclaimer. Hanna accepted the invitation with one eye winking. The senator knows if the President were not ruled by fear Hanna and about all of them would be turned adrift. The President does not want Hanna to manage his canvass if he is renominated, but urges him to battle for him until he secures it. Then Hanna could not have it. The President rules it, if he begged for it on bended knees.

No one must be so foolish as to think Hanna does not know this, and, knowing it, he has often told the President, which he repeated the other night, that he would not be national chairman again. Just now the President must eat humble pie. But he hopes in the end, if he can keep Hanna out of the Presidential running and secure his office four years more, to pay back with double interest, and he will pay back.

The old heads in the Republican

ramp deprecate the situation the President has made. But he has the counter, and they seem to put me above consideration for the rank and file of the party.

So here in Washington is a screaming farce going on. All the leaders are announcing that harmony exists, when the facts are that it is hate and not harmony. "Let's take Roosevelt," say more than one of them, "and defeat him at the polls."

This is a good way to get rid of an obstacle, doubtless, but it is tough on the organization to be commanded by such leaders.

Senator Hanna, in his capacity as chairman of the national Republican committee, appointed William F. Stone, collector of customs at Baltimore, Md., sergeant-at-arms of the committee, to succeed the late George N. Wiswell, of Milwaukee. He also appointed his secretary, Elmer Dover, assistant secretary of the committee. His idea in giving Mr. Dover this place is to have a man handy who can attend to some of the work which ordinarily falls upon a secretary.

Perry S. Heath, the secretary, lives in Salt Lake City, where he is most of the time, and he is too far away to perform his routine duties. Mr. Dover, on the other hand, is with Mr. Hanna all the time, and can relieve him of a great deal of the clerical work which he otherwise would have to do in the absence of the regular secretary. There is no other significance in Mr. Dover's appointment, for Mr. Heath will continue as secretary of the committee until the close of the next national convention. Mr. Heath will be in Washington next Wednesday in order to attend the meeting of the national committee on Friday and Saturday following.

KING OF COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED DANGEROUS GANG RUN TO EARTH.

Secret Service Officials Believe They Have Made Most Important Arrest in Years--Materials for Making Millions Found in Rendezvous.

New York, Dec. 7.—With the arrest of Henry Davis and two companions, Moses Novak and Joseph Bouwenblitt, in a lonely house at Revere, Mass., and the capture of seven men in New York, the secret service officials believe they have caught the king of counterfeiters and broken up the most dangerous gang that has been organized in recent years. In the house was found materials for making millions in paper money, and the gang was planning to flood Pennsylvania especially with it.

In the house at Revere was found the plant of the counterfeiters. The little three-year-old child of the leader was found there in charge of Mrs. Moses Novak, wife of one of the prisoners. "Davis, who confessed on Saturday that he was engaged in the counterfeiting business, has one of the most interesting histories on record," Chief Flynn said today. "He has been known to us since 1895. He is an expert photographer and a clever engraver. We consider him the most dangerous counterfeiter now at large; in fact, the most dangerous man since 'Old Bill' Brockway." We heard of him as Lieberman and Smith in Belgium. Later he adopted the name of Philip Schwartz.

"Davis came back to America in August of last year. We finally located him in Revere, Mass. We believe he was brought here to do the work for the gang. The gang leased a house, and Davis, Novak and Joseph Bouwenblitt lived in it. "Old man Novak was the only one of

the three who ever showed himself in the street, and then only to go marketing for meat and vegetables. Davis and Bouwenblitt kept close indoors. "When we got the word from Chief Wilkie to act, we caught old man Novak as far away from the house as we could, and then rushed the house. We got Davis and his pal in their working clothes."

The secret service men have been after the Davis gang for the last year or more. The men who were arrested in New York, Benjamin Farber, Jacob Farber, Harry and Nathan Stein, Morris Holben, Moritz Isenberg and Benjamin Morganstern, were arraigned before Commissioner Shields in the Federal building Saturday and held for examination on Thursday. Isenberg was released on \$2,000 bail, while \$3,000 was ordered for the others. This they did not secure and were locked up in the Ludlow street jail. The men arrested in Boston were held in \$10,000 bail each.

Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

BREVITIES

Guy & McGonagle for monuments. 11 Give WHITE SWAN flour a trial. New phone 228. 10-15-t
Try WHITE SWAN flour. Made at R. C. Bigbee's new up-to-date Sifter System mill. New phone 228. 10-15-t

DOWIE'S

Creditors Meet Today to Settle Case Out of Court.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Twenty-five attorneys, representing the creditors of Dowie, appeared to argue before Judge Kohlsaat this morning for various proceedings to secure their principals in claims against Zion City, the largest creditors including Samuel Stevenson, Dowie's brother-in-law, who holds a claim for \$100,000, demanded an indemnifying bond by the receivers. Other attorneys announced that a meeting of the Dowie creditors would be held this afternoon and an attempt made to settle their claims out of court. If this is done, the receivership will be withdrawn.

UNHAPPY

YOUNG COUPLE SIGN PACT TO DIE TOGETHER.

Committed Tragedy While Guests at Wedding Festivities of Friends While Viewing Presents

Camden, N. J., Dec. 7.—Delaware Thompson, 25 years old, of West Chester, Pa., shot and killed his sweetheart, Ada Hacker, of Lititz, Pa., in the home of his sister, Mrs. Lewis, of 334 Trenton avenue, an orphan killed himself. They came here to attend the wedding reception of Mrs. Lewis' daughter, and were looking at the presents at the time of the tragedy. In the pocket of Thompson two notes were found, both in the handwriting of the dead girl. One read:

"We wish to die together." This was signed by both. The other read: "Notify Wilson Hacker, Lititz, Pa., of Addie's death. Tell him if he has my nerve he will take his gun and fix that man whose name I gave him."

While Mrs. Lewis played the organ Thompson sang with Miss Hacker. Mrs. Lewis' daughter, Rebecca, had been married to Worthington J. Snyder and was to hold a reception. Shortly before noon Mrs. Lewis and her daughter went to prepare luncheon and Mr. Thompson and Miss Hacker went upstairs to look at the wedding presents.

A few minutes later the members of the household were startled by two pistol shots. On going to the room they found Miss Hacker and Thompson lying on the floor dead. The happiness of Mrs. Snyder over the wedding and the sight of the wedding presents are supposed to have prompted the pair to kill themselves, because for some mysterious reason they considered their own marriage impossible.

Miss Hacker was a beautiful brunette, 25 years old, and the daughter of Wilton Hacker, a business man of Lititz. She was stylishly gowned in a silk dress and a picture hat.

Thompson was a machinist. In his pocket was a bankbook of the First National bank of Chester, showing that a deposit of \$2,500 had been made in September, and that he had a balance of \$250 in the bank.

Get rates on fire insurance from E. W. Murphy, Hibbert & Schaus bldg. 2t

Letter List

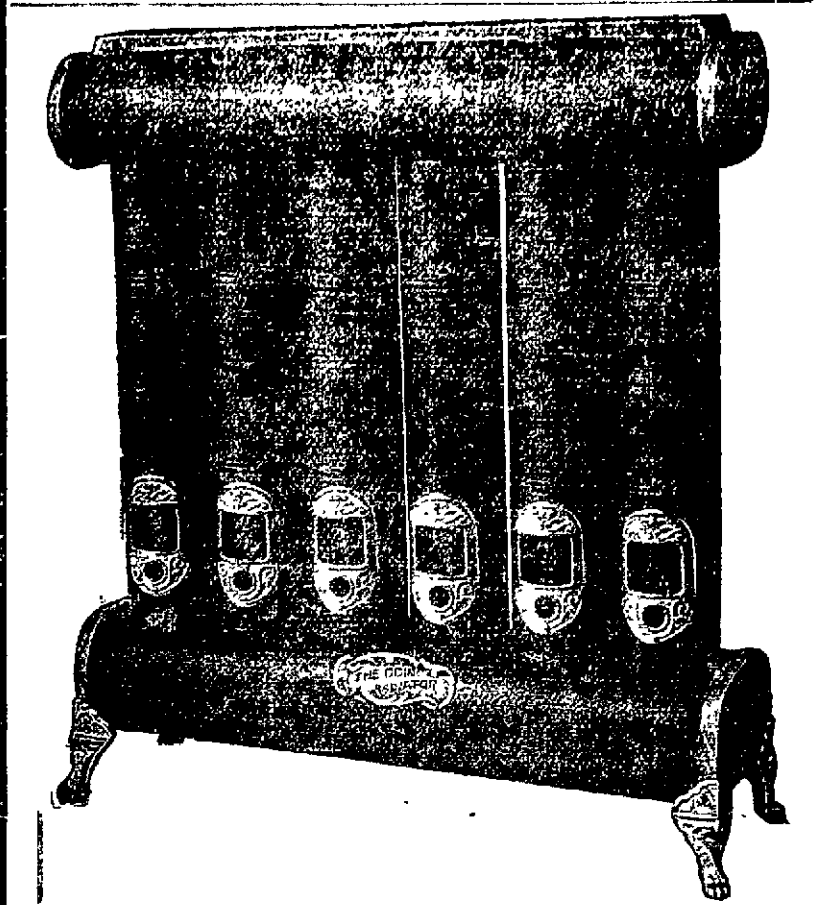
List of letters remaining uncalled for at Newark, O., November 30, 1903:

Albertson, Chas.
Barnes, D. R.
Behler, Chas. J.
Beckwith, Rip.
Booz, C. H.
Brocksalbr, Richard.
Buhle, F. M.
Carroll, Elbridge.
Davis, T. W.
Daniels, W. H.
Davis, James M.
Evans, Mrs. Martha.
Faull, R. C.
Ferreter, A.
Fouch, T. F.
Fraser, Oscar.
Gardner, Mrs. Laura A.
Gedinger, Miss Emma.
Gonzales, E.
Harris, Mrs. Lizzie.
Harrison, Bert.
Hammel, P.
Hotchkiss.
Filfo, Andras.
Kibbett, Mrs. J. B.
Jaylor, Mrs. J. W.
Mathews, Mrs.
McCormick, John.
McLaughlin, Lawrence.
McVay, W.
Nance, P. W.
Kindle, Leola.
Palmer, Miss Annie.
Pickins, Miss Susie.
Rice, Carole.
Robson, Charley.
Rose, Lydia.
Rowe, Warren.
Spencer, C. A.
Seward, Brown.
Self, Harry G.
Small, Mrs. Mary.
Smith, Bennett.
Stear, Mrs. Melinda.
Oert, Mrs. T. J.
Trezo, H. W.
Trier, R. M.
Vankirk, Harlow.
Waterson, M. W.
Whitaker, Mrs. R. B.
White, Flora.
Wilson, John.
Wright, Harry.
Wright, Mrs. Ella.
Young, Arthur.

J. M. ICKES, P. M.

Stephan's Dept. Store

The Odin Radiators, sectional burners, are the greatest Heaters and Gas-Savers on the market. We have them in all sizes.



Two Burner Odin Radiator at\$4.00
Three Burner Odin Radiator at\$5.00
Four Burner Odin Radiator at\$6.00
Six Burner Odin Radiator at\$7.50

Double Trading Stamps all This Week

G. L. & A. S. Stephan

Department Store

Both Phones. Cor. 4th and Main Streets.

THE NORTON BOOK STORE

will be opened as soon as matters are straightened with Fire Insurance Adjusters. Watch for the announcement of sale.

DOUBLE TRADING STAMPS

From December 10 to December 20.

Also a \$300 Piano Given Away. Clothing at 20 per cent. off.

Dolls! Toys! Christmas Candies! Enormous Line of Holiday Goods.

The Newark Merchandise Co. 20 West Main Street.



WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

DR. F. LEONARD CASE

The Greatest Specialist in Chronic and Nervous Diseases.

DR. CASE CURES all chronic diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs. Consumption, Catarrh, Deafness, Liver and Stomach diseases, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dizziness, Headache, Eczema, and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Backache, Piles, Gout, Bruin and Sprain diseases, Paralysis, Neuritis, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Blindness and Kidney Diseases, Heart Diseases, Dropsy, Difficult Breathing, Epilepsy, Scrofula, Uterus, Blood Poisoning, etc. FEMALE DISEASES: Falling of Womb, Leucorrhoea, Ovaritis, Painful or Irregular Menstruation, Hot Flashes, Weakness, etc. PRIVATE DISEASES Cured in one-fourth the time of old methods. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Impotence, Sexual Weakness, Gleet, Emissions, Varicocele, etc., cured quickly and permanently. STRICTURES CURED without instruments. ALL LONG STANDING, OBSCURE AND DIFFICULT DISEASES treated successfully. ELECTRICITY. I HAVE ALL THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC APPLIANCES, AND GIVE EVERY KIND OF TREATMENT INCLUDING X-RAY. DR. CASE IS AN EXPERT IN X-RAY DIAGNOSIS AND ELECTRICAL TREATMENT. Also in Ozone, Oxygen, Hot Air and Massage Medication. DR. CASE HAS NEW METHODS, the result of the latest research in Science, and is daily performing cures with a few years ago would have been deemed as miracles. NERVOUSNESS AND CONSTIPATION cured without drugs. ANALYTICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION of Blood and Urine free. ALL LINGERING DISEASES that have been neglected, or have failed to yield to the treatment of others, soon recover under my special system. When suffering with any of an EXPERT SPECIALIST and avoid many months' treatment at expense to the impoverished and suffering. Desiring to the Patient. I HAVE SPECIAL DIAGRAMS to illustrate the nature and cause of disease. TESTIMONIALS (No names used without written consent). The following are but specimens of many: Mrs. George Turner, Heart Disease; Miss Virginia Baker, Spinal Diseases; Richard Mackery, Eczema; Cambridge, Ohio; Fred Wills, Rheumatism, Dunford, Ohio; Mrs. S. Beard, Gout, Lane City, Ohio; John Tucker, Deafness, Dayton, Ohio. DR. CASE is a graduate of the Leading University of the country, and is REGULARLY REGISTERED BY THE STATE OF OHIO. IF YOU HAVE ANY DISEASE, it matters not of how long standing, do not be discouraged if you have reached your limit from others; you are the one I wish to see. I have been treating Special Diseases for years. Nothing Sufferer can do or money buy is lacking in my other equipment. SURGICAL Work a specialty. CURES GUARANTEED. No incurable case taken. IF YOU CANNOT CALL WRITE FOR HOME CURE. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Question blank and book free. Treatments by mail or express. CONSULTATION FREE. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sundays and Wednesdays (at Columbus Office.)

Permanently Located, Rooms 19 and 20 Lansing Block, Northwest Corner of Square, Newark, Ohio.

Read Advocate Want "Ads." Page 3.

E. F. COLLINS & Co.

A Beautiful Display of Holiday Goods

Our stock is complete in everything that is to be found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store.

Sterling Silver Spoons and Knives and Forks, quality the best, and we are sure the price will suit you.

Sterling Silver Novelties, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Manicure Pieces, etc.

Rich Cut Glass

Prices \$2 and up.

Hand-Painted China

Call and Examine it.

Our Opera Glasses this year were received direct from France and are the best French make, the lens are the celebrated Lemaire and the best made.

Jewelry of all Kinds

Chat Pins, Brooches, Stick Pins, Cuff Links, Rings, Chains, Lockets, etc. Gold, Silver and Nickel Watches.

Rogers 1847 Silver

In all kinds of Table Ware.

Don't forget that our stock is new and fresh and our prices are reasonable.

E. F. Collins & Co.
Y. M. C. A. Building.

WIFE

Killed by Manufacturer Who Then Took His Own Life.

New York, Dec. 7.—A double tragedy occurred in Brooklyn this morning when Lester C. Fitzgerald, glass manufacturer, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide at the Gallivan hotel. Grief at six months' separation from his wife, with whom he had been unable to effect a reconciliation, furnished the motive for his act. In the woman's pockets were found a letter from her husband containing a pathetic appeal to come back to him, as he was heart broken at the estrangement. They came to the Gallivan hotel last night.

TONGUE-TIED ORATOR

A Story Told to Illustrate a Valuable Every-Day Fact.

"To illustrate a point I wish to make," said Mr. Frank D. Hall, the well known druggist, "let me tell you of an orator who had the most wonderful eloquence of any man I ever knew. Yet he had a great misfortune. He was tongue-tied, and when he got up to make a speech he would stammer and stutter and finally have to sit down. Yet about once in five or six times his trouble would vanish, and then I tell you he was simply grand."

"Now, my point is this: Old-fashioned cod liver oil is like that orator. Once in a great many cases it does immense good, but oftener than not the sticky, nasty oil or the unwholesome materials used to make it into an emulsion so interfere with digestion that all its medicinal value is lost. Yet we know genuine strength-building curatives are enveloped in the oil."

How shall we get these valuable health-building, medicinal elements without taking the oil also?

That question was answered by the two great French chemists, Gaudier and Mourguies, who gave to the world their great discovery of separating the curative medicinal elements always known to exist in the cod's liver, from the oil or useless part.

The product is known as Vinol—which actually contains all that is medicinally good of cod liver oil, without a drop of oil or any disagreeable feature—thus producing the grandest tonic reconstituent known to medicine. Vinol is now making remarkable cures as a tonic and restorative where old-fashioned cod liver oil failed. We guarantee it to make strength for the weak, vitalize the old, cure coughs, hangings on colds and bronchial troubles. If it does not, it won't cost you a cent to try it." Frank D. Hall Druggist.

HICCOUGH

Mr. Luther Johnson Suffers With an Attack from Friday Until Sunday.

Mr. Luther Johnson, one of Newark's oldest and best known citizens, is suffering very severely from a prolonged attack of hiccoughs. The attack began on Friday morning and continued without intermission until Sunday morning, when the life of Mr. Johnson hung in the balance. Sunday morning, however, the hiccoughs were checked, and it is hoped that he will not again be subjected to them. Mr. Johnson is one of the pioneer residents of Newark, and has taken a prominent part in the history and development of the town.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

BIG DAMAGES

John Looker, a Former Baltimore & Ohio Employee Sues Company for \$10,000 Damages.

Late Saturday evening a petition was filed in the office of the county clerk in which John Looker, a former employee of the B. & O. railroad company, asks \$10,000 damages.

Looker claims in the petition that he was falsely arrested at Chicago Junction November 11 1902, in company with several other B. & O. men, all charged with breaking into freight cars of the company and stealing goods therefrom.

Looker was held in prison several days until bond could be procured, it being necessary for a resident of Huron, the county in which the offence was alleged to have been committed to sign the bond. Looker was in jail three days, then released.

He was indicted by the grand jury of Huron county, but later the indictment was nolleed by Prosecuting Attorney Craig of that county.

Looker says that his character was damaged to the amount asked in the petition.

Smvick & Smythe and Frank Bolton are attorneys for the plaintiff.

A YEAR AGO

Ground Was Broken for the New Union Block the Scene of Sunday's Big Fire.

In October of last year ground was broken for the Union block, Newark's handsomest business structure, 200 feet by 90 feet deep at the corner of Church and Fourth streets. The work was pushed energetically and by May the block was completed, with the exception of the central portion which will be used for a dance hall. The block was built by the Newark Real Estate and Improvement company, an organization of Newark men whose officers are as follows: Edward W. Crayton, president; Warren S. Weiant, vice president; Carl Norpell, attorney; C. H. Spencer, secretary and treasurer. The Newark Real Estate company owns the block with the exception of forty feet sold to Mrs. Elizabeth K. Metz (the Whitecamp hardware and Cannel millinery rooms) and the Hoover-Ball company and Norton boot rooms, owned by the Licking County bank.

That part of the building destroyed, the east end of the block, measures 80 feet on Church street and 90 feet deep. Three floors and the basement, 28,800 feet of floor space were packed with holiday goods.

Carpenters and decorators had just finished work on the new hall over the Norton store and the Hoover-Ball room and the hall was to have been opened on Christmas eve. The damage to the hall by smoke and water is estimated at \$500. The Norton book store is now closed pending an adjustment of its loss by water and smoke, but will be opened soon.

A GRAND SUCCESS

Was the Play, "A Mountain Pink," Given by Golden Rod Lodge Drill Team.

The benefit given by the drill team of Golden Rod Lodge, No. 109, A. O. U. W., entitled "A Mountain Pink," at the Auditorium on last Friday night, was a great success, financially and artistically. The consensus of opinion was that it was the best production by amateurs ever given in the city. Numerous requests have been made to have the performance repeated at some date in the near future, but the management is not prepared to say at this time whether it will be repeated or not.

Miss S. Azenia Price as "Belle Teatow" enacted the role in a manner that left no doubt as to her ability to successfully interpret such difficult characters as the one given her, and as she is so well and favorably known as an elocutionist and reader, her hearers expected a great deal of her, and were not disappointed.

Miss Mayme Dickson, the leading lady, a talented and beautiful young ingenue, who has recently come here from St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, showed remarkable ability in the title role, and her delineation of the character of "A Mountain Pink" was so realistic that one could scarcely believe but what he was beholding the real article direct from the Black Hills of North Carolina. Miss Wilson is a coming star of whom Newark may well be proud.

Mr. Harry Payne, who for a number of years supported some of the best known characters in leading repertoire companies, was the leading juvenile character and handled the part with an ease that bespeaks the actor to nature born.

The following Newark people were in the cast and ably supported the leading characters in a highly commendable manner, and one that won for them the hearty applause of the entire audience: Grace Hager, May Edwards, Clyde Doughty, Richard Thompson, Dr. C. B. Keller, R. F. Williams, Artie Wilson, Clinton Phillips, and Messrs. Theodore Crow, Ellis Pratt and Howard Horn, as moonshiners, revenue officers, etc.; Lehman and Miller, contortionists and hand jugglers, put on one of their refined specialties in difficult hand and head balances and acrobatic feats, and were accorded an enthusiastic curtain call, to which they responded gracefully.

Their work was of a high order and did much to add to the success of the evening. Newark people may have another opportunity to witness this company in "A Mountain Pink" at a later date, and should the opportunity be given them they will surely be accorded a packed house.

They were under the direction of an old professional of twenty-five years' experience and great credit is due the directors for this splendid presentation. The scenic effects were beautiful, special scenery being used in this production.

The Moonshiners' quartet in their selections were very much appreciated and Mr. Harry Payne's solos showed a cultivated voice of remarkable power.

CARD OF THANKS.

We in this manner desire to express our thanks to the neighbors and friends who ministered so kindly and sympathized so sincerely in our deep sorrow. May God's choicest blessings rest upon you one and all. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Rugg.

Cannel Coal.

A limited number of orders for the famous Flint Ridge cannel coal promptly filled. The only coal for sale. J. M. ICKES.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease. It originates in a septic condition of the blood and depends on that condition. It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, and the hearing, affects the vocal organs, disturbs the stomach. It is always radically and permanently cured by the blood-purifying, alterative and tonic action of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of all diseases depending on septic blood or the septic condition of the blood.

Hood's Pills are the best cathartic.

TO GO TO ZION

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITY WORKERS TO RECONVERT DOWIEITES.

Clergymen Ask Permission of Receivers to Hold Revival and Mission Services in Zion City.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Application for permission to invade Zion City with religious and charity workers and to hold revival and mission services and meetings there for the purpose of converting the followers of Dowie has been made to the receivers and their attorneys.

Clergymen of various denominations declare that the people of Zion City need instructions upon the distinction between religion and materialism, and that if permission is given to establish missions and to hold services there the condition of the people of Zion City could be improved.

It is urged that the people of Zion City at this time are in a "receptive frame of mind."

The application has not been sanctioned by the receivers, who say they are handling commercial propositions and have no right to mix it with the religious affairs of the people of Zion City. Judge Kohlsaat expressed surprise at a report that the receivers had taken possession of the lace factory at Zion City, owned by a separate corporation. He said that if the report was true possession would be relinquished at once.

The attempt of some of the creditors of John Alexander Dowie to force the original petitioners to give indemnifying bond met with at least temporary failure in the United States district court. Judge Kohlsaat postponed action until today, by which time unsecured creditors will, it is expected, renew the application. Objections to the bankruptcy proceedings were filed in the Federal court by a number of additional creditors.

THE RAILWAYS

CONSTRUCTION OF STEUBENVILLE INDIANA ROAD

Early Recollections by L. B. Hawkins. A Budget of Local and General Railway News.

Mr. L. B. Hawkins, in an extended article in the Cadiz Sentinel regarding the old Steubenville & Indiana railroad, the terminal points of which were Newark and Steubenville, has the following to say regarding its construction, which was begun in 1853:

"The length of the Steubenville & Indiana railroad from Steubenville to Newark, the terminal points, was 114 miles.

"The road, when let for clearing rubbish, masonry, excavation, filling, etc., was let in four divisions, first division commencing at Steubenville to section 25, in the Connoton valley, including the Cadiz branch, which is 7 1/2 miles in length. Second division from section 25 to section 49 at Ulrichsville. Third division from Ulrichsville to Coshocton, 30 miles. Fourth division from Coshocton to Newark, 39 miles. The four tunnels on the line were different contracts. One tunnel had been added to the line since the road was first built. The company a few years ago constructed Gould's tunnel, saving two miles of distance.

"The line of road was partly built by local subscriptions. The citizens of the towns and villages through which the road passed subscribed liberally. Many townships subscribed liberally helping hand to the project. The farmers along the line gave liberally.

"The trustees of Mill township donated \$20,000 to help the road work along. The citizens of Ulrichsville subscribed about the same amount as the township did. All who subscribed money got a certificate of stock for money paid in. The Steubenville & Indiana railroad was not in operation from one terminus to the other, except the 424 which was completed until the summer of 1857. The road was completed for freight and passenger traffic in the early fall of 1854. That fall the state fair was held in Newark. The company strained every nerve to get the train running on for the state fair. The first passenger train passed through Ulrichsville on September 10, 1854. All trains thereafter at the 120 tunnel for several months."

Railway Notes.

The Pennsylvania always has had a rule with regard to articles found in passenger cars. The trainmaster finding the article to turn it over to a designated baggage agent, who has in two weeks after being given a receipt to the train. If it is not claimed in that time it is turned over

HERMANN'S Lucky Purchase Sale!

Having Closed Out from a Manufacturer a lot of High Grade, all-wool, Men's Suits and Overcoats at a very low figure we will inaugurate a

\$10.00

Suit AND Overcoat Sale

Among the gems of this Lucky Purchase Sale were 236 all-wool Men's Suits in black unfinished worsteds, worsteds, thibits and Scotchies, fine tailored, well-trimmed and perfect fitting.

176 all-wool Men's Overcoats, medium lengths and long in black and Oxford cheviots, Kerseys and Friezes, made and trimmed second to none.

All these Suits and Overcoats are this fall's styles and make, and others must ask \$15 for them, because they pay more than we bought 'em for. Here's a chance to save money.



GEORGE HERMANN

No. 5 West Side Square.

Holiday Slippers!

Our Store is Loaded With Holiday Slippers of Every Description.

We are preparing to show you the most beautiful colors and styles ever offered in this line. You remember that handsome pair of slippers that you got here last year. Well we can give you a much nicer one this time. There is no better Christmas Gift, and no gift that is more appropriate, and more pleasing than a nice pair of house slippers. We have them at all prices from the very cheap to the very best. Santa Claus is going to favor us by unloading the best and largest assortment in the city. We can fit anybody from the one year old babe to the man or woman of silver locks. Give us a call on our Holiday Slippers.

The Sample.

H. Beckman, Prop. 9 S. Third St. Wholesale and Retail.

Thousands say that

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

is the best published at any price. Yet it is only 10 cents a copy, \$1.00 a year.

In every number of McClure's there are

Articles of intense interest on subjects of the greatest national interest. Six good short stories, humorous stories, stories of life and action—and all ways good.

In 1904

McClure's will be more interesting, important and entertaining than ever. "Every year better than the last or it would not be McClure's."

FREE Subscribe now for McClure's for 1904 and get the November and December numbers of 1903 free.

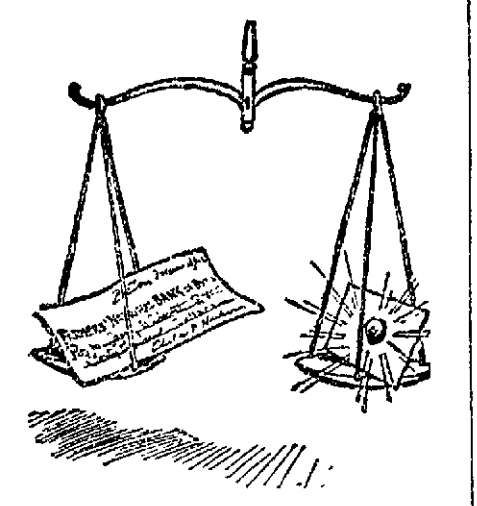
The S. S. McClure Company, 623 Lexington Building, New York, N. Y.

WM. J. SHIELDS, Jr.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Hear Smith in his great war lecture, "In and Out of Andersonville," Tavor Hall, Y. M. C. A. tonight.

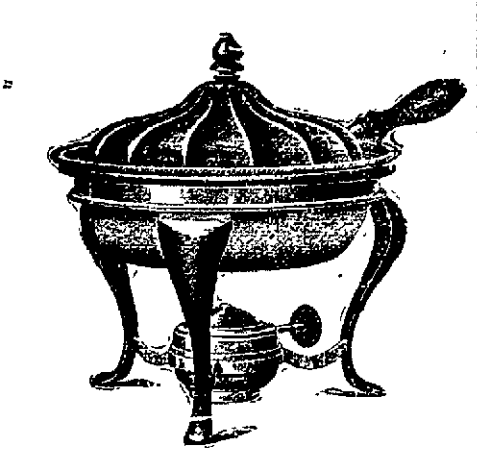
There is Equality



BETWEEN
Our Diamonds
—AND—
Your Cash

The best assortment is to be found at our store.

THE STERNAN



Chafing Dish
is one of the best presents you can find for ladies of all ages. We have them at all prices.

Haynes Bros.

Jewelry and Opticians.

J. B. Rosebrough, Manager THE AUDITORIUM

Monday, Dec. 7th

CHARLES L. WALTERS
Presents his Latest Success

THE FOUR BROWNS

In the Newest-born Musical Farce Comedy.

The President's Daughter

Direct from the Capital City of Comedy—With a Wealth of Beautiful Scenery.

Pretty girls who dance so lightly. Pretty girls who smile so brightly. Pretty girls who never take water. Will appear with the President's Daughter.

New songs, new costumes, new dances, new music.

Prices: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

NOTICE.

If you want the best Warm Air Furnace, Charcoal, Spouting, Tin, Slate and Iron Roofing, Steel Ceilings, Sheet Iron and Copper Work, Repairing, Workmanship and material call on

Nos. 78 and 80 West Main St. New Phone 123.

BAILEY & KEELEY.

Nos. 78 and 80 West Main St. New Phone 123.

SAMUEL M. HUNTER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office over Homey & Edmon's Book Store, 40th St. and Dey House. Will practice in Licking and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections, correspondence and the business of executors, administrators and guardians.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Mr. Fred Price, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mr. Verne Priest, of North 19th street.

Misses Della and Gertrude Smith spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Anna Horton, of Manning street.

Mrs. Edward Thomas has gone to Mt. Vernon for a week's visit with friends in company with her sister, Mrs. Peterman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been visiting in Newark.

Miss Daisy Cherry, who was a Thanksgiving guest of O. M. Scott and family in this city, returned to her home in Newark, Monday.—Marysville Journal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Foreman, of Newark, formerly of the Depot hotel, were in the city yesterday afternoon on their way to Marietta, where Mr. Foreman expects to engage in the hotel business.—Cambridge Jeffersonian.

HARRY SCOTT

(Continued from page 1)

conspiracy for the purpose of allowing Hoover to alter the books of the People's National bank, and as a matter of fact Hoover was not an officer of the bank. Judge Thompson will give his decision on the case later this afternoon. This is a test of the law, and if the demurrer is sustained, Scott will be discharged, and if it is overruled the case will be continued.

Mr. Scott was accompanied during his trial by his wife and his father-in-law, Benjamin Franklin, who remained with him throughout the day. At 2 o'clock this afternoon Judge Thompson overruled the demurrer filed in the case by Scott's attorneys. The judge in overruling the demurrer said, "It is claimed in this indictment charged in the offense fails to show facts sufficient to conspire the violation of section 5203. This offense can only be committed by president, teller, cashier, clerk or agent. The indictment fails to charge that Scott did make or conspire to make any false entries, a fact that the indictment is had the purpose of Hoover to make the false entries, and employed Scott to assist him in the work. The indictment also shows that Scott and Hoover conspired to do and act contrary to the law. It is immaterial who used the pen to make the entries and the indictment further shows that these two men had conspired to make these entries and Hoover had made them while Scott stood by and placed the books before Hoover. While they thus stood Hoover acted in the eyes of the law with the assistance of Mr. Scott, and their actions show that they had a common purpose, which was to violate section 5203, and what they did there was the action of Scott as an officer, namely teller. The alterations in the book in this case were Scott's actions as much as if he had taken the pen in hand and made the entries himself.

"By entering the agreement with Hoover every one of Hoover's unlawful deeds became those of Scott so far as any furtherance of a common unlawful course of the conspiracy.

"The demurrer interposed by the defendant must be overruled and the case set down for trial."

After a conference with the district attorney and Scott's attorney Kibler and Miller, the case was set for next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Columbus, O., Dec. 7.—The costs in the case of Harry J. Hoover will be paid by his attorney, F. M. Black.

Hear Smith in his great war lecture, "In and Out of Andersonville," Taylor Hall, Y. M. C. A. tonight.

Work on the French National pavilion, a reproduction of the Grand Trianon at Versailles, France, will be begun soon at the World's Fair, at St. Louis.

The largest oil ship in the world, the Naragansett, has just been launched in the Clyde. She will hold 16,000 tons of oil, which can be discharged at the rate of 900 tons an hour.

The British national pavilion at the World's Fair, St. Louis, will be a reproduction of the orangery or banquet hall of the Kensington Palace, in Kensington Gardens, London.

Miss Alice Dunlap has just completed the thirteenth year of continuous service as manager of a telegraph office at Peru, Ind.

Major W. H. Hammer, the soldier who pulled Old Glory from the flagstaff at Fort Sumter, has just taken up his residence at Los Angeles, Cal.

John D. Rockefeller has just bought arms at Eastview, Westchester Co., N. Y., adjoining his Pocantico Hills estate, giving him 5,000 acres in all.

The Sultan of Turkey has issued an order forbidding his subjects to clothe their children's heads with strange, fantastic hats imitating European fashions. The children are to wear the simple Turkish bonnet with no exaggerated ornaments.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

(Continued from page 1)

erty, \$1,000; St. Paul, \$1,000; Springfield, \$2,000; Royal Exchange, \$1,000; Firemen's Fund, \$1,000; Atlas, \$2,000; Equitable, \$2,000; Greenwich Insurance company, \$2,000; Hanover, \$1,000; Lumbermen's, \$1,000; Germania, \$2,000; Mechanics, \$1,000; Westchester, \$2,000; American, \$1,500; National Hartford, \$2,000; Teutonia, \$2,000.

OTHER OCCUPANTS.

In addition to those suffering loss by fire or water, the following business firms occupied rooms on the first floor of the Union block, but escaped loss:

W. L. Whitcomb, hardware, insurance, \$3,500.
Carnal Sisters, millinery; insured.
Newark Trading Stamp company; premiums; insured.
C. L. Van Atta, groceries; insured.
Mrs. Healy, fancy goods; insured.
Matticks & Co., printers; insurance, \$1,000.

State Journal Bureau; insured.
In the flats above the business rooms (twelve families are living. Most of them carried insurance on the household goods, but none sustained any damage from fire or water.

They are: W. C. Gardner and wife, Samuel Moore and wife, Harry A. Beumont, wife and son, Rebecca Starkey, C. E. Moore and wife, J. H. Starr and wife, C. S. Brown and wife, Ben Brown and wife, Mrs. W. T. Shaler and two sisters, John Chester and wife and child, J. S. Oxye and wife, C. C. McCleuder and wife.

FIRE NOTES.

A. L. Norton, manager of the new Look store in the Union block, will receive the store the latter part of the week. His loss amounts to \$600 or \$650 and is covered by insurance. The loss was due to water and smoke. Damaged goods will be sold as cheaply as possible.

Besides the fine stock which saved the Powers-Miller company had goods stored in the Scott building to the value of \$4,000.

The Powers-Miller store opened for business June 18, 1903, and has enjoyed a splendid patronage, the business of Saturday, the day before the fire, being the largest in the history of the company.

The department store will have temporary quarters in the Tucker block till the Union block is rebuilt.

THE INSURANCE.

Below is stated the loss and insurance:

Powers-Miller company, loss about \$100,000; insurance, \$65.
Newark Real Estate and Improvement company, estimated loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000.

Norton book store, loss \$1,200; insurance, \$1,800.

Hoover-Bail company, value of stock, \$42,000; insurance, \$12,500; loss \$2,000.

Dancing hall over Hoover-Bail store, loss, \$500; fully insured.

THE STORE'S EMPLOYEES.

Following are the names of the employees of the Powers-Miller store: Misses Lyons, Nethers, Brunner, Solinger, Richerson, Duncan, Devine, Bodie, Bucey, Lee, Dollison, Thurston, Porter, Fryer, Shriver, Vance, Rugg, Kline, German, Evans, Campbell, Miller, Cole, Eichhorn, Garber, Brodman and Edna and Gertrude Alward, and Messrs. H. W. Link, Ed W. Banton, Charles Root, Long, Harrigan, Henry Gerloch, W. P. Gerloch, Walter Leedals, Albert Jake-way, Will Ackley, Matt Smith, Alva Ryan, J. Van Kirk, Henry Hentze, C. Kyder, Roe Beingham.

The reservoir pressure was on all the mains, but three and four streams from the same main cut this pressure so that it was not sufficient to do much service on the roof of the third-story from the street.

The windows of the Church street side of the building were blockaded with furniture, wall paper and the storage of goods to make room for the large stock of holiday goods, so that the immense amount of water that was forced into them did very little execution. Especially was this the case when the pressure was not sufficient to clear the windows with the streams.

The peculiar construction of the portion of the Union block occupied by the Powers-Miller store in that there are no outside entrances to the cellar or basement, and the fact that even the elevator was on the ground floor, made it difficult for the firemen to get a stream of water into the cellar.

Among others, the Manhattan hotel furnished hot coffee to the firemen.

Chief Bausch, of the Newark fire department, had the misfortune to break his right hand Sunday while engaged at work at the fire.

During the fire Mr. Roe Emerson furnished the fire men with a number of pairs of gloves.

Mr. H. W. Link has accepted a position with Geo. Hermann.

If you have no fire insurance call on E. W. Murphy, Hibbert & Schaus building. 12-7-2t

Dolt Rearrested.

Charles Dolt, a Hungarian, was released on Saturday from the city prison, after serving a sentence of nine days for raising a disturbance at Georgia Nixon's place on West Railroad street. Sunday morning he was rearrested by Officers Hager, McGuire and Scott and lodged in the city prison to answer to a similar charge. It is claimed that as soon as Dolt was released he went to his boarding house and started a rough house, knocking down two men and a woman. He then proceeded to tear the telephone from the wall and broke several chairs. His case has not been heard as yet by the mayor.

CONDENSED

LATE ADVOCATE TELEGRAMS BOILED DOWN.

Dispatches Bringing Important News at the Last Hour of the Afternoon

Washington, Dec. 7.—Cost \$200,000; bills passed, nine. That is the record of the extra session as to the expense and actual legislation. It can be said in extenuation, however, that the statesmen have given the people something for their money. The house has passed the Cuban reciprocity bill. The senate has decided to pass the bill December 16. If there had been no extra session the bill would probably have dragged along for months. The extra session gave Speaker Cannon an opportunity to appoint the house committees.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Assistant Secretary Barnes left the White House for the capital at 1:15 p. m. with 800 copies of the President's message for distribution among the senators and representatives, besides the two official copies that are to be read in the senate and house. Two cabs were required to carry the copies.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The ceremonies attending the ushering in of the regular session of congress were simple in the house. There was nothing in today's session to differentiate it from any other. The first business was the swearing in of Representative Pinckney, of Texas. Then came the call of the roll by states.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The supreme court has denied the formal motion to dismiss the government's case against the Northern Securities company.

Washington, Dec. 7.—In executive session the senate today received nominations. Ten minutes later the doors were reopened, disclosing nearly every member in his seat, and Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, in charge. A resolution authorizing the committee on post-offices and post roads to conduct an investigation of the postoffice department, if it deemed such necessary, was favorably reported from the committee on continental expenses.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

King's Daughters. The Sunshine Circle of King's Daughters will meet at the home of Miss Grace Varner on Eleventh street Tuesday night.

Lecture Tonight. Tonight at 8 o'clock, in Taylor hall, Mr. Frank Smith gives his great war lecture, "In and Out of Andersonville." Mr. Smith is an eloquent speaker.

Warren Chapter. There will be a stated convocation of Warren Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., this evening for the election of officers and for the transaction of other business.

Knights Templar. A special convocation of St. Luke's Commandery will be held on Tuesday evening, December 8, at 7:30. The order of the Red Cross will be conferred and there will be something doing.

Social Tuesday Night. The Endeavor Society of the Fourth Street Church of Christ will give a social at the home of Mrs. Ella Harrold 37 Granville street, Tuesday evening. All young people and friends of the congregation invited.

Relief Corps Sewing. The Relief Corps will sew Wednesday at Memorial hall. There will be a lot of clothing, hats and shoes for the needy ones of the city. These are asked to call between the hours of 8 and 12 p. m.

Boys' Brigade. The commissioned officers of the Boys' Brigade will meet at the Lutheran parsonage, 147 Hudson avenue, on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Schindler will outline the work of the local battalion for the year.

Buried at Cedar Hill. The body of the unknown man who was found dead alongside the Pan Handle railroad tracks, four miles east of this city, on Friday morning, having evidently been killed by a passing train, was buried in Cedar Hill cemetery this afternoon, no clue to his identity having been ascertained.

A. O. U. W. Meeting. All members of Golden Rod Lodge, A. O. U. W., are requested to be present at the meeting this evening. Grand Recorder A. T. Roever will deliver an address on the new rates and it is desired that every one make use of this opportunity to hear a thorough explanation of the new system of insurance. A banquet will be served after the regular lodge work.

Bond Was Furnished. Joseph Long, formerly an employee of the United States Express company, was arrested here Monday by Chief Shoridan on an affidavit sworn to by C. C. Forry, charging him with embezzling \$70, which had been entrusted to him to carry to the Columbus Dry Goods Company of Columbus, about the third day of February, 1902. Long was taken before Mayor A. J. Chilly and the case was continued until one o'clock next Monday afternoon. Long gave bond for his appearance in the sum of \$150. Mr. Long asks the public to suspend judgment till the case is heard.

At the St. Louis World's Fair there will be an outdoor mining exhibit covering 12 acres.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Did you know it always restored color to gray hair, always? Makes the hair grow; and stops falling hair.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE WANTS.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Wanted—Two men to travel; expenses advanced. Call at the Ford Hotel after 6 p. m. J. A. Duhi. 12-7-4-3t
For Sale—2-horse tread power, in good condition. Call on or address J. M. Dustheimer, R. F. D. 1, Newark, Ohio. 12-7-d-2t sw-3t

FOR SALE.

For Sale—Fresh cow. Inquire of John Glecklar at David Glecklar's farm, southeast of Newark. 12-4-3t
For Sale—A high grade piano, used but a short time. A bargain for some one. Call at 129 Hancock street. 11-30d12t

For Sale—Ten Houses.

6 rooms, East Newark \$1200
4 rooms, East Newark 850
6 rooms, "modern," W. Main st. 2000
5 rooms "modern," Hudson av. 2150
6 rooms "modern," Hudson av. 2550
6 rooms on Sixth street 1600
7 rooms on Evans st. 1500
8 rooms on Valandigham st. 1400
8 rooms, Elmwood av. 2100
House and barn, North st. 2300
3 choice lots, Hancock st. 1000
Hudson ave., lots, 50x280. 1000
Newark Real Estate & Improvement Co., 14 N. Park. 12-4-6t

FOR SALE.

Three 8-room dwellings on North Fourth street, \$2,700 to \$3,000.
Five-room dwelling on Williams St., \$1,400.
Six-room dwelling on Williams St., \$1,800.
Six-room dwelling on South Fourth St., \$1,200.
Five-room dwelling in East Newark, \$1,350.
FRED C. EVANS, No. 33 1-2 W. Main St. 12-5-6t

FOR RENT.

For Rent—7-room house, corner of Western avenue and Tenth street. Inquire of Kuster & Co. 12-7-3t

For Rent—Furnished rooms at 314 Beech street. 12-5-3t

For Rent—Barn at 87 South Third street. Enquire on premises. 5-3t

For Rent—5-room house in North End, near street car line. Inquire of J. E. Snelling, room 26, Lansing block. 12-5-d-3t

FOR RENT.

I have for rent a three room office building suitable for a dentist or a physician. Location on First street, between Church and Main. All modern conveniences.

I also have for rent the two story 11 room brick residence formerly owned by Zelora S. Forry in the Wehrle addition.

Apply to Frederic M. Black, 24 1-2 West Main street. 10-314t

Lost—Twenty dollars in Licking County bank, November 21. Return to Licking County bank and receive reward. S. T. Thompson. 12-7-3t

For Sale—Three or four thousand pressed brick. Inquire of E. L. Woodward, 188 East Main St. 12-7-d-3t

For Sale—Kibler Summit No. 8 cook stove, for gas or coal; good repair. Call at 202 W. Church St. 12-5-d-3t

TODAY'S MARKETS.

(G. A. Baker Co.'s Special Wire.)

Wheat: Opening (High/Low) (Close)
May 32 3/4 32 1/2 31 3/4 32 1/4
July 37 3/4 37 1/2 36 3/4 37 1/4

Corn:
May 43 42 3/4 43 42 3/4 42 3/4
July 42 3/4 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2

Oats:
May 36 36 1/4 35 3/4 36 1/4
July 33 3/4 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2

Pork:
Jan 110 109 110 110
May 112 111 112 112

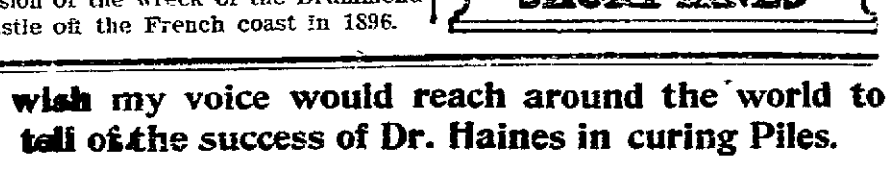
Chicago, Dec. 7.—Today's cattle, 25,000; steady to slow; hogs, 40,000; 5 @10c higher; sheep, 25,000; steady.

Pittsburg, Dec. 7.—Today's cattle liberal supply slow; sheep slow; steady; hogs, 100 double decks; active.

HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
Newark Burying Prices, Dec. 5.
Hay, No. 1, baled, per ton, \$10.50 to \$11
Straw, baled, per ton, \$5
Corn, per bushel 53c
Wheat, per bushel 75c to 80c
Oats, per bushel 38c to 40c

Vice Admiral Barrera of the French navy who has just died near Nice, was decorated by Queen Victoria for the services which he rendered on the occasion of the wreck of the Drummond Castle off the French coast in 1896.

I wish my voice would reach around the world to tell of the success of Dr. Haines in curing Piles.



I had piles for 15 years and suffered a great deal. I tried most all kinds of promised cures, but continued to grow worse and became weak, lost in weight, and almost incapacitated for business. I went to Dr. Haines, he said he could cure me. I improved from the first treatment and continued to be better until well, and now I am up to my standard weight and feel like a new man. I will cheerfully answer any correspondence.

Any sufferer who will write Dr. Haines & Haines, 101 North High street, Columbus, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp and mentioning this paper, will receive by return mail free a 48-page book how to be permanently cured of piles and constipation, also how to be cured of RUPTURE in ten to twenty days. Varicoele and Hemorrhoids.

C. H. FORRY, Manager, Licking Co., Ohio. Manufacturer of the famous Haines Red Brick that does not change color.

HOLIDAY GOODS

We wish to announce to the public that we now have our

XMAS CANDIES

At this time, especially, we will have a very large line of FINE CANDIES in boxes from 5c up and from 1-2 lb. to 10 lbs.

If in doubt about what you want come in and see what we have at

HALL'S DRUG STORE.

10 North Side. Next to Interurban Station.

Geo. Wallace,

Agent for the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE Company, of Newark, N. J. This company organized in 1856. Since then has paid to policy holders Two Hundred Million Dollars. Also Real Estate and Fire Insurance agency.

Studies in Fruit, Game, Etc. Portraits in Water Colors, Crayons, Etc.

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER

IDEAL ART STUDIO

NEWARK, O. 27 North Second St. Op. Auditorium

DR. R. A. BARRICK

DENTIST. Three specialties, good advice, first class work, and moderate charges. If you want good work one trial is all I ask. Work and charges warranted to be satisfactory. Vitalized air administered for extracting teeth without pain. Office 12 1/2 North Third St., Newark, O.

UPHOLSTER

Carpet and Feather Cleaner.

Dr. J. T. LEWIS

DENTIST. Office, New Phone 42 1-2 N. 2d St. Res. Old phone 403

Teeth extracted without pain. Work guaranteed. Office hours 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8. Other evenings by appointment only.

4. N. BANTON

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR AND SUPPLIES.

Ceiling and desk fans. No. 49 N. 4th St., with Sayre, the plumber. Citizens phone. Office 107; Res. 564.

WALDO TAYLOR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Newark, Ohio.

Will practice in County, State and Federal courts, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Special attention given to business of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and Assignments and Partitions of Real Estate. Office over Real Estate office, North Side Public Square.

JOSEPH RENZ,

NOTARY PUBLIC—REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Office Newark Savings Bank. Deeds and mortgages written. All business entrusted to me will be promptly attended to and carefully attended to.

DR. A. W. BEARD,

DENTIST. Office Hours—8 to 11:30. 12:30 to 5 p. m. Up-to-date methods in Dentistry. Filling, crowning and Bridge Work and Plates of all kinds. All work guaranteed. Extracting specially, and as near painless as possible. Use of vitalized air used when desired. 27 Granville street. Old phone 301. Office—First stairway north of Carroll's 17 rock store, North Third street.

JOHN DAVID JONES,

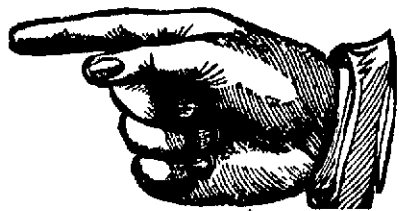
Attorney at Law. Practices in all the Courts, both State and Federal. Prompt attention given to wills, conveyancing and Administrators and Guardians accounts, and all litigation. No. 41 Lansing House Block, Newark.

E. M. P. BRISTER,

Attorney at Law, Newark. Office in room formerly occupied by Joel M. Harris, northwest corner West Main and Third streets. Will practice in all the courts. Special attention given to the settlement of estates.

\$3,000.00

Worth of Furs



At reduced prices for **Tomorrow Morning**--It's the Opening of our Christmas Fur Sale. Nothing is choicer or more acceptable than a fur piece for a gift. It's a luxury and out of the ordinary, consequently it's always acceptable. Our entire fur stock is "**Christmasized**" in price for Tuesday morning. Also a shipment of Special Fur numbers will be offered as below:

12 Long Satin-lined Wool-seal Scarfs Regular Price \$9.00 For Tuesday, \$5.85 each.	100 Genuine Martin Scarfs, Black Regular Price \$5.00 For Tuesday, \$3.48 each.
28 Long Double Raccoon Scarfs 15 of them are Squirrel-lined--balance self-lined Regular Price, \$15.00 For Tuesday, \$9.90 Each.	20 Sable Fox Scarfs. \$6.00 Values. For Tuesday, \$3.98 Each.

The Christmas Gloak Sale Begins Tuesday

Special inducements on the following lines beginning tomorrow. It's the first Cut and always the greatest event of the season.

**REDUCED
IN PRICE**

All Suits,
All Ladies' Coats,
All Children's Coats,
All Furs,
All Rain Coats.

**REDUCED
PRICE**

Beginning Tuesday Morning.

THE A. A. Griggs COMPANY

NEWARK ELKS

HOLD SERVICES IN MEMORY OF DEPARTED BRETHREN.

Eulogy Delivered by Hon. Wm. R. Pomerene--Phil B. Smythe Presided Musical Program.

The beautiful and touching custom of the B. P. O. E. of holding an annual sacred session, consisting of memorial services for the dead of the order, was duly observed by Newark Lodge 291, B. P. O. E., on Sunday evening. The services were held in the commodious and beautiful rooms of Newark lodge, which was totally inadequate to accommodate the large crowd of auditors.

The rooms were appropriately decorated with palms, flowers and potted plants, and a choice program of music was rendered in addition to the impressive ritualistic services of the order.

Hon. W. R. Pomerene, of Coshocton, delivered the memorial address. The services were presided over by P. B. Smythe, exalted ruler of the lodge, in a very able manner. Following is the program that was rendered:

Andante Cantabile--(Hayden)--Denison String quartet.

Opening services--Phillip B. Smythe, exalted ruler.

Quartet--Festival Te Deum--Dudley Buck, Mrs. Charles W. Miller, Miss Hirschberg, Mr. Thomas Phillips, Mr. F. G. Warden.

Opening Ode--"The Lodge."

Grand Ruler of the Universe, All-seeing and benign.

Look down upon and bless our work, And be all glory Thine.

Oh, hear our prayer for our honored dead.

While bearing in our minds The memories graven on each heart, For auld lang syne.

Invocation--Rev. J. C. Schindel.

Solo--"Face to Face"--Johnson, Mrs. Charles W. Miller.

Eulogy--Hon. W. R. Pomerene.

"Fruechlings Erwachen"--C. P. E. Bach--Denison String quartet.

Closing exercises the Lodge:

Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

Praise Him that doth all good below:

Praise Him in love and brotherhood,

Praise Him in hope and fatherhood.

Benediction--Rev. W. A. Berger.

Miss Ada Ickes, accompanist.

Heating pipes? Never mind if physicians have failed to cure you. Try Doan's Ointment. No failure there. 50 cents, at any drug store.

An organized effort is being made in British Guiana to re-establish the cotton industry, which flourished in the colony during the days of slave labor.

Women are now being substituted for men in the Italian postal service. Signor Galimberti, the minister of ports and telegraphs, is responsible for the change.

M. Gaub, the French chemist, says that if the hair crop could all be shorn from the women of France for one year it could be made to produce 1,622,000 pounds of iron.

Owners of the Victoria Cross who sell or lose the decoration without being able to account for the loss will hereafter forfeit the \$50 pension that goes with it by a recent war office order.

Kumassi in Ashanti land is now connected with the coast, 189 miles distant, by railroad. Trains began to run in October. The line was begun in 1893.

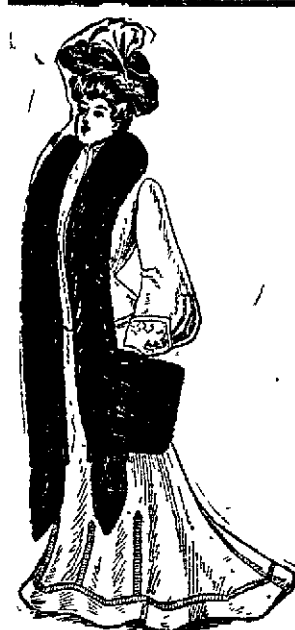
As we Advertise so We Do.

Everything That's Good in Dry Goods

MEYER & LINDORF Headquarters for Santa Claus

Our showing of Holiday Goods is not only the Best, but the Largest and Most Complete Showing in the city. Come early and select your Xmas Presents while the showing is complete.

Our Woman's Clothing Department Leaders:



Ladies' Tailor-Made Suit \$10.00

All of good quality Cheviot, well lined and trimmed. Style--blouse, long skirt jacket, with pouch sleeves and button trimmings.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits \$12.50

This line is certainly a winner as they are all new, nobby New York styles that regularly come in \$25 to \$35 Suits. Only made in extra good quality cloth. Jackets, silk lined and trimmed very pretty. It will pay you to call and see these garments.

\$7.50 Ladies' Jackets, for 3 Days, \$5

We have 75 of them to put out as a leader. All made in Kersey cloth, light and dark colors, this year's style. They are simply a wonder for the price. Come early, before sizes are broken.



\$10.00 Ladies' Jackets for \$8.50.

Made in Kersey cloth, elegantly trimmed, satin lined and guaranteed to be as good as any \$10 coat in town, comes in light tan and black. As a leader at \$8.50.

Ladies' Jackets for \$10.00.

We place on sale a handsome line of new Jackets in Kersey and Melton cloth, with extra good lining. As a leader at \$10.00.

\$18.50 Ladies' Jackets for \$15.00.

Best quality Kersey cloth, medium and long lengths, elegantly trimmed and satin lined. Comes in light, tan and black. As a special we mark them \$15.00.

Our Ladies' Jackets for \$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$22, \$25 and \$35

Are great values as we have marked them at SPECIAL PRICES FOR THREE DAYS' SELLING. They are new, nobby and just in. Come and see them, it costs nothing to look.

Fur Scarfs from 98c to \$35.

Ask to see our specials at 98c, \$1.98, \$2.98 and \$3.98. They are bunched and marked "SPECIAL FOR THREE DAYS' SELLING."

MEYER & LINDORF.

We Give Sperry & Hutchinson Green Trading Stamps
NEWARK'S GREATER STORE.
NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE.

MEYER & LINDORF.

Buckeye Lake Service.

The Columbus, Buckeye Lake and Newark Traction company has established an express service from Columbus to Newark. Reduced rates, quick service, free delivery.

Commencing December 8, the Buckeye Lake Road will make a free delivery on all express shipments received in Newark via this line from Columbus and way stations. No delivery made beyond the city limits. Express car leaves Columbus interurban station at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day except Sunday.

When ordering goods from Columbus specify Buckeye Lake Traction Company Express. We will deliver

your goods at your door at the following rates.

One pound to 50 pounds, 25c.
Over 50 pounds to 100 pounds, 30c.
Over 100 pounds to 125 pounds, 35c.
Over 125 pounds to 150 pounds, 40c.
Over 150 pounds to 175 pounds, 50c.
Over 175 pounds to 200 pounds, 60c.
Rates increase 10 cents for each additional 25 pounds. Trunks, 40 cents try us. Our service will be sure to please you.

We will continue to carry freight at our regular freight rates, 12 1-2 cents per hundred pounds, first class; 12 cts. second class; 11 1-2 cts. third class; 11 cts. fourth class. No delivery made on freight.

Read the Advocate want column.

The Vanatta Case.

In talking with the Advocate about the arrest of the Utica men on the charge of breaking a lock in his store, Postmaster Lyon of Vanatta said he had sworn out warrants for only four men who were named in Saturday's Advocate. Mr. Lyon said that he would the first of the week swear out warrants for five others Messrs. Belt, Sperry, Wright and Bricker have given bond for their appearance before Squire Dush at St. Louisville, December 16.

A special from Utica says people should form no opinion as to the cases till the matter is heard. An interesting defense is promised. All the defendants stand high in Utica.

B & O. Robbery.

Utica, O., Dec. 7--The B. & O. station was broken into here Sunday night and some money was taken. The identity of the robbers is not known.

Wages in the United States on the average are more than twice those in Belgium, three times those of Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and Spain, and one and a half those in England and Scotland.

No less than 111 officers of the British army have qualified as interpreters in the Russian language, 83 of whom belong to the Indian service.

Newark in It.

Coshocton, O., Dec. 7--Manager Drumm, of Zanesville; C. F. Prince and other baseball enthusiasts of Coshocton, in conference here, launched a proposed baseball league for central Ohio. The towns to be represented are Zanesville, Coshocton, Newark, Mt. Vernon, Urbana, Piqua, Sidney and Delaware.

Hear Smith in his great war lecture, "In and Out of Andersonville," Taylor Hall, Y. M. C. A. tonight.

E. W. Murphy can give you choice of the best fire insurance companies at the best rates. See him. 12-7-2t

The effort of Germany to become independent of foreign countries for a number of products by developing them in her colonies has failed in the matter of cocoa, coffee, tobacco and ginger. The only definitely successful venture is that with sisal hemp. Peanuts have done fairly well.

The several varieties of the eucalyptus tree, of which there are about one hundred and fifty, are held by foresters to be unequalled as a forest cover, as windbreaks, as shade trees, as a source of timber, fuel, oil and honey and as improvers.

Read the Advocate want column.

THE POWERS-MILLER CO.

Slightly Disfigured, But Still in the Ring.

Big Fur Opening at HOTEL WARDEN, Tuesday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Many of our patrons have been looking forward to the

Christmas Fur Opening

The Manufacturers have sent their representative with their full line of Furs.

Real Seal Jackets.....up to \$600.00
Real Broad Tail.....up to \$800.00

Krimer, Squirrel, Astrachan, Persian-lamb, Mink, Marten, both Brown and Stone. Neck Pieces of every description, including Fox, Sable, Genuine Russian Sable, Squirrel, Siberian Martens, etc. Muffs to match.

A CARD.

We hereby wish to thank the Newark Fire Department, the Volunteers and the Citizens of Newark who assisted in the heroic work Sunday morning.

These goods will be sold at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

In order to accommodate our patrons and to keep our word these goods will be shown in the

Large and Spacious Parlors of Hotel Warden

We invite our friends and patrons to see the beautiful display of Furs such as have never been shown in this section.

THE POWERS-MILLER COMPANY,

Newark's Big Department Store.

Temporary Office: Newark Real Estate Office.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Recommendations To Fifty-Eighth Congress--Canal Treaty Submitted Ratification of Convention With Panama Advocated--The President's Message Is Given In Full Below.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The country is to be congratulated on the amount of substantial achievement which has marked the past year both as regards our foreign and as regards our domestic policy.

With a nation, as with a man, the most important things are those of the household, and therefore the country is especially to be congratulated on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations and combinations of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The congress has created the department of commerce and labor, including the bureau of corporations, with for the first time authority to secure proper publicity of such proceedings of these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has provided for the expediting of suits for the enforcement of the federal antitrust law, and by another law it has secured equal treatment to all producers in the transportation of their goods, thus taking a long stride forward in making effective the work of the interstate commerce commission.

Department of Commerce and Labor.

The establishment of the department of commerce and labor, with the bureau of corporations thereunder, marks a real advance in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the questions vitally affecting capitalists and wage-workers. The act creating the department was approved on Feb. 14, 1903, and two days later the head of the department was nominated and confirmed by the senate. Since then the work of organization has been pushed as rapidly as the initial appropriations permitted and with due regard to thoroughness and the broad purposes which the department is designed to serve. After the transfer of the various bureaus and branches to the department at the beginning of the current fiscal year, as provided for in the act, the personnel comprised 1,280 employees in Washington and 8,836 in the country at large. The scope of the department's duty and authority embraces the commercial and industrial interests of the nation. It is not designed to restrict or control the fullest liberty of legitimate business action, but to secure exact and authentic information which will aid the executive in enforcing existing laws and which will enable the congress to enact additional legislation, if any should be found necessary, in order to prevent the few from obtaining privileges at the expense of diminished opportunities for the many.

The preliminary work of the bureau of corporations in the department has shown the wisdom of its creation. Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic, intelligent investigation is already developing facts the knowledge of which is essential to a right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The corporation which is honestly and fairly organized, whose managers in the conduct of its business recognize their obligation to deal squarely with their stockholders, their competitors and the public, has nothing to fear from such supervision. The purpose of this bureau is not to embarrass or assail legitimate business, but to aid in bringing about a better industrial condition, a condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations, great or small.

Functions of New Department.

The department of commerce and labor will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the nation, but the executive arm of the government to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities, in building up our merchant marine, in preventing the entrance of undesirable immigrants, in improving commercial and industrial conditions and in bringing together on common ground those necessary partners in industrial progress, capital and labor. Commerce between the nations is steadily growing in volume, and the tendency of the times is toward closer trade relations. Constant watchfulness is needed to secure to Americans the chance to participate to the best advantage in foreign trade, and we may confidently expect that the new department will justify the expectation of its creators by the exercise of this watchfulness as well as by the businesslike administration of such laws relating to our internal affairs as are intrusted to its care.

In enacting the laws above enumerated the congress proceeded on sane and conservative lines. Nothing revolutionary was attempted. But a common sense and successful effort was made in the direction of seeing that corporations are so handled as to subserve the public good. The legislation was moderate. It was characterized throughout by the idea that we were not attacking corporations, but endeavoring to provide for doing away with any evil in them; that we drew the line against misconduct, not against wealth, gladly recognizing the great good done

by the capitalist who alone or in conjunction with his fellows does his work along proper and legitimate lines. The purpose of the legislation, which purpose will undoubtedly be fulfilled, was to favor such a man when he does well and to supervise his action only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation. The only corporation that has cause to dread it is the corporation which shrinks from the light, and about the welfare of such corporations we need not be oversensitive. The work of the department of commerce and labor has been conditioned upon this theory, of securing fair treatment alike for labor and for capital.

Capital and Labor.

The consistent policy of the national government, so far as it has the power, is to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee, but to refuse to weaken individual initiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country. We recognize that this is an era of federation and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Hearty recognition is given the far reaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between different corporations, as between different unions, is drawn as it is between different individuals—that is, it is drawn on conduct—the effort being to treat both organized capital and organized labor alike, asking nothing save that the interest of each shall be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all.

Whenever either corporation, labor union or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then where the federal government has jurisdiction it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the position or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to one vital fact—that is, the question whether or not the conduct of the individual or aggregate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. No man is above the law, and no man is below it, nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right, not asked as a favor.

We have cause as a nation to be thankful for the steps that have been so successfully taken to put these principles into effect. The progress has been by evolution, not by revolution. Nothing radical has been done; the action has been both moderate and resolute; therefore the work will stand. There shall be no backward step. If in the working of the laws it proves desirable that they shall at any point be expanded or amplified, the amendment can be made as its desirability is shown. Meanwhile they are being administered with judgment, but with insistence upon obedience to them, and their need has been emphasized in signal fashion by the events of the past year.

Government Receipts and Expenditures.

From all sources, exclusive of the postal service, the receipts of the government for the last fiscal year aggregated \$560,396,674. The expenditures for the same period were \$506,009,007, the surplus for the fiscal year being \$54,297,667. The indications are that the surplus for the present fiscal year will be very small, if indeed there be any surplus. From July to November the receipts from customs were approximately \$9,000,000 less than the receipts from the same source for a corresponding portion of last year. Should this decrease continue at the same ratio throughout the fiscal year the surplus would be reduced by approximately \$30,000,000. Should the revenue from customs suffer much further decrease during the fiscal year the surplus would vanish. A large surplus is certainly undesirable. Two years ago the war taxes were taken off with the express intention of equalizing the government's receipts and expenditures, and, though the first year thereafter still showed a surplus, it now seems likely that a substantial equality of revenue and expenditure will be attained.

Such being the case, it is of great moment both to exercise care and economy in appropriations and to scan sharply any change in our fiscal revenue system which may reduce our income. The need of strict economy in our expenditures is emphasized by the fact that we cannot afford to be parsimonious in providing for what is essential to our national well being. Careful economy wherever possible will alone prevent our income from falling below the point required in order to meet our genuine needs.

Needs of Financial Situation.

The integrity of our currency is be-

yond question, and under present conditions it would be unwise and unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system. The same liberty should be granted the secretary of the treasury to deposit customs receipts as is granted him in the deposit or receipts from other sources. In my message of Dec. 2, 1902, I called attention to certain needs of the financial situation, and I again ask the consideration of the congress for these questions.

During the last session of the congress, at the suggestion of a joint note from the republic of Mexico and the imperial government of China, and in harmony with an act of the congress appropriating \$25,000 to pay the expenses thereof, a commission was appointed to confer with the principal European countries in the hope that some plan might be devised whereby a fixed rate of exchange could be assured between the gold standard countries and the silver standard countries. This commission has filed its preliminary report, which has been made public. I deem it important that the commission be continued and that a sum of money be appropriated sufficient to pay the expenses of its further labors.

A majority of our people desire that steps be taken in the interests of American shipping, so that we may once more resume our former position in the ocean carrying trade. But hitherto the differences of opinion as to the proper method of reaching this end have been so wide that it has proved impossible to secure the adoption of any particular scheme. Having in view these facts, I recommend that the congress direct the secretary of the navy, the postmaster general and the secretary of commerce and labor, associated with such a representation from the senate and house of representatives as the congress in its wisdom may designate, to serve as a commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the congress at its next session what legislation is desirable or necessary for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce and incidentally of a national ocean mail service of adequate auxiliary naval cruisers and naval reserves.

While such a measure is desirable in any event, it is especially desirable at this time in view of the fact that our present governmental contract for ocean mail with the American line will expire in 1905. Our ocean mail act was passed in 1891. In 1895 our twenty knot transatlantic mail line was equal to any foreign line. Since then the Germans have put on twenty-three knot steamers, and the British have contracted for twenty-four knot steamers. Our service should equal the best. If it does not the commercial public will abandon it. If we are to stay in the business it ought to be with a full understanding of the advantages to the country on one hand, and on the other with exact knowledge of the cost and proper methods of carrying it on. Moreover, lines of cargo ships are of even more importance than fast mail lines, save so far as the latter can be depended upon to furnish swift auxiliary cruisers in time of war. The establishment of new lines of cargo ships to South America, to Asia and elsewhere would be much in the interest of our commercial expansion.

Immigration.

We cannot have too much immigration of the right kind, and we should have none at all of the wrong kind. The need is to devise some system by which undesirable immigrants shall be kept out entirely, while desirable immigrants are properly distributed throughout the country. At present some districts which need immigrants have none, and in others, where the population is already congested, immigrants come in such numbers as to depress the conditions of life for those already there. During the last two years the immigration service at New York has been greatly improved, and the corruption and inefficiency which formerly obtained there have been eradicated. This service has just been investigated by a committee of New York citizens of high standing, Messrs. Arthur V. Briesen, Lee K. Frankel, Eugene A. Philbin, Thomas W. Hynes and Ralph Trautman. Their report deals with the whole situation at length and concludes with certain recommendations for administrative and legislative action. It is now receiving the attention of the secretary of commerce and labor.

The special investigation of the subject of naturalization under the direction of the attorney general and the consequent prosecutions reveal a condition of affairs calling for the immediate attention of the congress. Forgeries and perjuries of shameful and flagrant character have been perpetrated not only in the dense centers of population, but throughout the country, and it is established beyond doubt that very many so called citizens of the United States have no title whatever to that right and are asserting and enjoying the benefits of the same through the grossest frauds. It is never to be forgotten that citizenship is, to quote the words recently used by the supreme court of the United States, an

"inestimable heritage," whether it proceeds from birth within the country or is obtained by naturalization, and we poison the sources of our national character and strength at the fountain if the privilege is claimed and exercised without right and by means of fraud and corruption. The body politic cannot be sound and healthy if many of its constituent members claim their standing through the prostitution of the high right and calling of citizenship. It should mean something to become a citizen of the United States, and in the process no loophole whatever should be left open to fraud.

The methods by which these frauds, now under full investigation with a view to meting out punishment and providing adequate remedies, are perpetrated include many variations of procedure by which false certificates of citizenship are forged in their entirety, or genuine certificates fraudulently or collusively obtained in blank are filled in by the criminal conspirators, or certificates are obtained on fraudulent statements as to the time of arrival and residence in this country, or imposition and substitution of another party for the real petitioner occur in court, or certificates are made the subject of barter and sale and transferred to those not entitled to them, or certificates are forged by erasure of the original names and the insertion of the names of other persons not entitled to the same.

Naturalization Frauds.

It is not necessary for me to refer here at large to the causes leading to this state of affairs. The desire for naturalization is heartily to be commended where it springs from a sincere and permanent intention to become citizens and a real appreciation of the privilege, but it is a source of untold evil and trouble where it is traceable to selfish and dishonest motives, such as the effort by artificial and improper means in wholesale fashion to create voters who are ready-made tools of corrupt politicians, or the desire to evade certain labor laws creating discriminations against alien labor. All good citizens, whether naturalized or native born, are equally interested in protecting our citizenship against fraud in any form and, on the other hand, in affording every facility for naturalization to those who in good faith desire to share alike our privileges and our responsibilities.

The federal grand jury lately in session in New York city dealt with this subject and made a presentment which states the situation briefly and forcibly and contains important suggestions for the consideration of the congress. This presentment is included as an appendix to the report of the attorney general.

In my last annual message in connection with the subject of the due regulation of combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public I recommended a special appropriation for the better enforcement of the antitrust law as it now stands, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general. Accordingly (by the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act of Feb. 17, 1903, 32 Stat., 854, 904) the congress appropriated for the purpose of enforcing the various federal trust and interstate commerce laws the sum of \$500,000, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general in the employment of special counsel and agents in the department of justice to conduct proceedings and prosecutions under said laws in the courts of the United States.

Public Land and Postal Frauds.

I now recommend, as a matter of the utmost importance and urgency, the extension of the purposes of this appropriation, so that it may be available, under the direction of the attorney general and until used, for the due enforcement of the laws of the United States in general and especially of the civil and criminal laws relating to public lands and the laws relating to postal crimes and offenses and the subject of naturalization. Recent investigations have shown a deplorable state of affairs in these three matters of vital concern. By various frauds and by forgeries and perjuries thousands of acres of the public domain, embracing lands of different character and extending through various sections of the country, have been dishonestly acquired. It is hardly necessary to urge the importance of recovering these dishonest acquisitions, stolen from the people, and of promptly and duly punishing the offenders. I speak in another part of this message of the widespread crimes by which the sacred right of citizenship is falsely asserted and that "inestimable heritage" perverted to base ends. By similar means—that is, through frauds, forgeries and perjuries and by shameless bribes—the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general and to the due administration of the postoffice department have been notoriously violated, and many indictments have been found, and the consequent prosecutions are in course of bearing or on the eve thereof. For the reasons thus indicated and so that the government may be prepared to enforce promptly and with the greatest effect the due penalties for such violations of law and to this end may be furnished with sufficient instrumentalities and competent legal assistance for the investigations and trials which will be necessary at many different points of the country I urge upon the congress the necessity of making the said appropriation available for immediate use for all such purposes, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general.

Steps have been taken by the state

department looking to the making of bribery an extraditable offense with foreign powers. The need of more effective treaties covering this crime is manifest. The exposures and prosecutions of official corruption in St. Louis and other cities and states have resulted in a number of givers and takers of bribes becoming fugitives in foreign lands. Bribery has not been included in extradition treaties heretofore, as the necessity for it has not arisen. While there may have been as much official corruption in former years, there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history. It should be the policy of the United States to leave no place on earth where a corrupt man fleeing from this country can rest in peace. There is no reason why bribery should not be included in all treaties as extraditable. The recent amended treaty with Mexico, whereby this crime was put in the list of extraditable offenses, has established a salutary precedent in this regard. Under this treaty the state department has asked, and Mexico has granted, the extradition of one of the St. Louis bribe givers.

There can be no crime more serious than bribery. Other offenses violate one law while corruption strikes at the foundation of all law. Under our form of government all authority is vested in the people and by them delegated to those who represent them in official capacity. There can be no offense heavier than that of him in whom such a sacred trust has been reposed who sells it for his own gain and enrichment, and no less heavy is the offense of the bribe giver. He is worse than the thief, for the thief robs the individual, while the corrupt official plunders an entire city or state. He is as wicked as the murderer, for the murderer may only take one life against the law, while the corrupt official and the man who corrupts the official alike aim at the assassination of the commonwealth itself. Government of the people, by the people, for the people will perish from the face of the earth if bribery is tolerated. The givers and takers of bribes stand on an evil preeminence of infamy.

Punishment of Public Corruption.

The exposure and punishment of public corruption is an honor to a nation, not a disgrace. The shame lies in toleration, not in correction. No city or state, still less the nation, can be injured by the enforcement of law. As long as public plunderers when detected can find a haven of refuge in any foreign land and avoid punishment, just so long encouragement is given them to continue their practices. If we fail to do all that in us lies to stamp out corruption we cannot escape our share of responsibility for the guilt. The first requisite of successful self government is unflinching enforcement of the law and the cutting out of corruption.

For several years past the rapid development of Alaska and the establishment of growing American interests in regions heretofore unsurveyed and imperfectly known brought into prominence the urgent necessity of a practical demarcation of the boundaries between the jurisdictions of the United States and Great Britain. Although the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, the provisions of which were copied in the treaty of 1867, whereby Russia conveyed Alaska to the United States, was positive as to the control, first by Russia and later by the United States, of a strip of territory along the continental mainland from the western shore of Portland canal to Mount St. Elias, following and surrounding the indentations of the coast and including the islands to the westward, its description of the landward margin of the strip was indefinite, resting on the supposed existence of a continuous ridge or range of mountains skirting the coast, as figured in the charts of the early navigators. It had at no time been possible for either party in interest to lay down, under the authority of the treaty, a line so obviously exact according to its provisions as to command the assent of the other. For nearly three-fourths of a century the absence of tangible local interests demanding the exercise of positive jurisdiction on either side of the border left the question dormant. In 1875 questions of revenue administration on the Sukine river led to the establishment of a provisional demarcation, crossing the channel between two high peaks on either side about twenty-four miles above the river mouth. In 1890 similar questions growing out of the extraordinary development of mining interests in the region about the head of Lynn canal brought about a temporary modus vivendi, by which a convenient separation was made at the watershed divides of the White and Chilkoot passes and to the north of Klukwan, on the Klukhine river. These partial and tentative adjustments could not, in the very nature of things, be satisfactory or lasting. A permanent disposition of the matter became imperative.

Alaskan Boundary.

After unavailing attempts to reach an understanding through a joint high commission, followed by prolonged negotiations conducted in an amicable spirit, a convention between the United States and Great Britain was signed Jan. 24, 1890, providing for an examination of the subject by a mixed tribunal of six members, three on a side, with a view to its final disposition. Ratifications were exchanged on March 3 last, whereupon the two governments appointed their respective members. Those on behalf of the United States were

Ellihu Root, secretary of war; H. Y. Cabot Lodge, a senator of the United States, and George Turner, an ex-senator of the United States, while Great Britain named the Right Hon. Lord Alverstone, lord chief justice of England; Sir Louis Amable Jetté, K. C. M. G., retired judge of the supreme court of Quebec, and A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., of Toronto. This tribunal met in London on Sept. 3 under the presidency of Lord Alverstone. The proceedings were expeditious and marked by a friendly and conciliatory spirit. The respective cases, counter cases and arguments presented the issues clearly and fully. On the 20th of October a majority of the tribunal reached and signed an agreement on all the questions submitted by the terms of the convention.

By this award the right of the United States to the control of a continuous strip or border of the mainland shore skirting all the tidewater inlets and sinuosities of the coast is confirmed, the entrance to Portland canal, concerning which legitimate doubt appeared, is defined as passing by Tongass inlet and to the northwestward of Wales and Pearse islands; a line is drawn from the head of Portland canal to the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude, and the interior border line of the strip is fixed by lines connecting certain mountain summits lying between Portland canal and Mount St. Elias and running along the crest of the divide separating the coast slope from the inland watershed at the only part of the frontier where the drainage ridge approaches the coast within the distance of ten marine leagues stipulated by the treaty as the extreme width of the strip around the heads of Lynn canal and its branches.

While the line so traced follows the (Continued on Page 10.)

WM. R. HEARST

Is Choice of the Chairman of Democratic National Executive Committee for Presidency.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7.—J. G. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, gave out an interview here in which he declares himself in favor of W. R. Hearst for the Presidential nomination. Speaking of Hearst, Mr. Johnson said in part:

"He is young, progressive and not trammelled by traditions. He has displayed wonderful executive ability in building up in the past 10 years in New York, Chicago and San Francisco some of the most progressive and successful newspapers in the United States. He has given loyal and enthusiastic support to the party in both the last national campaigns.

"In 1900 he was personally active in the campaign as president of the League of Democratic clubs and bore practically all the expense of that great club organization. He is abreast of advanced Democratic thought, and both in San Francisco and Chicago has been the most pronounced advocate of municipal ownership of public utilities and of the referendum in connection therewith.

"He is one of the most popular of New York Democrats and could easily have been elected governor last fall but that Senator Hill refused to permit his nomination. There is no man in the United States who approaches him in the favor of organized labor, which is one of the controlling political factors in most of the close and important states."

GIRL KILLS MAN

Young Woman Telegrapher Defends Herself by Shooting Notorious Outlaw.

Williamson, W. Va., Dec. 7.—Wm. Howardson, an alleged outlaw of notoriety, who worked in the lumber camps near Thacker, this county, was shot and mortally wounded by Miss Katie Roubough, a girl of less than 20 years of age, who is employed as telegraph operator for the Norfolk & Western railway at Thacker.

Howardson, late last night, entered the tower where the girl was at work alone and attempted to embrace her, but the girl had a revolver. Four shots were fired, two of which penetrated Howardson's chest. He will die.

The girl after firing the fatal shots called up the telegraph operator at Williamson, related her experience and told him that she would no longer be on duty that night. She then walked a quarter of a mile in the darkness and surrendered to a magistrate.

No one witnessed the tragedy, the inhabitants of the village all being asleep at the time.

Miss Roubough lives near Pulaski, Va. She was released on her own recognizance.

JAPAN WANTS TO KNOW

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—Japan has communicated indirectly with the Russian government urging upon it the desirability for an early response to the Japanese note regarding affairs in the far East on account of the political situation in Tokio and the foreign office here has expressed the opinion that the reply will be ready by Tuesday next.

The return to St. Petersburg yesterday of Emperor Nicholas will facilitate early action on the document.

President's Message.

(Continued from Page 9.)

provisional demarcation of 1875 at the crossing of the Slikine river and that of 1890 at the summit of the White and Chilkoot passes. It runs much farther inland from the Kichikini than the temporary line of the later modus vivendi and leaves the entire mining district of the Porcupine River and Glacier creek within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The result was satisfactory in every way. It is of great material advantage to our people in the far northwest. It has removed from the field of discussion and possible danger a question liable to become more acutely accentuated with each passing year. Finally it has furnished a signal proof of the fairness and good will with which two friendly nations can approach and determine issues involving national sovereignty and by their nature incapable of submission to a third power for adjudication.

The award is self-executing on the vital points. To make it effective as regards the others it only remains for the two governments to appoint each on its own behalf one or more scientific experts, who shall with all convenient speed proceed together to lay down the boundary line in accordance with the decision of the majority of the tribunal. I recommend that the congress make adequate provision for the appointment, compensation and expenses of the members to serve on this joint boundary commission on the part of the United States.

Claims Against Venezuela.

It will be remembered that during the second session of the last congress Great Britain, Germany and Italy formed an alliance for the purpose of blockading the ports of Venezuela and using such other means of pressure as would secure a settlement of claims due, as they alleged, to certain of their subjects. Their employment of force for the collection of these claims was terminated by an agreement brought about through the offices of the diplomatic representatives of the United States at Caracas and the government at Washington, thereby ending a situation which was bound to cause increasing friction and which jeopardized the peace of the continent. Under this agreement Venezuela agreed to set apart a certain percentage of the customs receipts of two of her ports to be applied to the payment of whatever obligations might be ascertained by mixed commissions appointed for that purpose to be due from her not only to the three powers already mentioned, whose proceedings against her had resulted in a state of war, but also to the United States, France, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway and Mexico, who had not employed force for the collection of the claims alleged to be due to certain of their citizens.

A demand was then made by the so-called blockading powers that the sums ascertained to be due to their citizens by such mixed commissions should be accorded payment in full before anything was paid upon the claims of any of the so-called peace powers. Venezuela, on the other hand, insisted that all her creditors should be paid upon a basis of exact equality. During the efforts to adjust this dispute it was suggested by the powers in interest that it should be referred to me for decision. But I was clearly of the opinion that a far wiser course would be to submit the question to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. It seemed to me to offer an admirable opportunity to advance the practice of the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations and to secure for The Hague tribunal a memorable increase of its practical importance. The nations interested in the controversy were so numerous and in many instances so powerful as to make it evident that beneficial results would follow from their appearance at the same time before the bar of that august tribunal of peace.

Our hopes in that regard have been realized. Russia and Austria are represented in the persons of the learned and distinguished jurists who compose the tribunal, while Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Mexico, the United States and Venezuela are represented by their respective agents and counsel. Such an imposing concourse of nations presenting their arguments to and invoking the decision of that high court of international justice and international peace can hardly fail to secure a like submission of many future controversies. The nations now appearing there will find it far easier to appear there a second time, while no nation can imagine its just pride will be lessened by following the example now presented. This triumph of the principle of international arbitration is a subject of warm congratulation and offers a happy augury for the peace of the world.

International Arbitration.

There seems good ground for the belief that there has been a real growth among the civilized nations of a sentiment which will permit a gradual substitution of other methods than the method of war in the settlement of disputes. It is not pretended that as yet we are near a position in which it will be possible wholly to prevent war or that a just regard for national interest and honor will in all cases permit of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, but by a culture of prudence and firmness with wisdom we think it is possible to do away with much of the provocation and evenness for war and, at least in many cases, to substitute some other and more rational method for the settlement of disputes.

The Hague court offers so good an example of what can be done in the direction of such settlement that it should be encouraged in every way.

Further steps should be taken. In President McKinley's annual message of Dec. 5, 1898, he made the following recommendation:

"The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burden and waste of war. We desire, in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. It is true we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize so far as practicable this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably best be accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. The United States government has for many years advocated this humane and beneficent principle and is now in a position to recommend it to other powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea not contraband of war from capture or destruction by belligerent powers."

I cordially renew this recommendation.

Exemption of Private Property at Sea.

The supreme court, speaking on Dec. 11, 1899, through Peckham, J., said:

"It is, we think, historically accurate to say that this government has always been in its views among the most advanced of the governments of the world in favor of mitigating, as to all noncombatants, the hardships and horrors of war. To accomplish that object it has always advocated those rules which would in most cases do away with the right to capture the private property of an enemy on the high seas."

I advocate this as a matter of humanity and morals. It is anachronistic when private property is respected on land that it should not be respected at sea. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that shipping represents, internationally speaking, a much more generalized species of private property than is the case with ordinary property on land—that is, property found at sea is much less apt than is the case with property found on land really to belong to any one nation. Under the modern system of corporate ownership the flag of a vessel often differs from the flag which would mark the nationality of the real ownership and money control of the vessel, and the cargo may belong to individuals of yet a different nationality. Much American capital is now invested in foreign ships, and among foreign nations it often happens that the capital of one is largely invested in the shipping of another. Furthermore, as a practical matter it may be mentioned that, while commerce destroying may cause serious loss and great annoyance, it can never be more than a subsidiary factor in bringing to terms a resolute foe. This is now well recognized by all of our naval experts. The fighting ship, not the commerce destroyer, is the vessel whose feats add renown to a nation's history and establish her place among the great powers of the world.

Last year the Interparliamentary Union For International Arbitration met at Vienna, 600 members of the different legislatures of civilized countries attending. It was provided that the next meeting should be in 1904 at St. Louis, subject to our congress extending an invitation. Like The Hague tribunal, this interparliamentary union is one of the forces tending toward peace among the nations of the earth, and it is entitled to our support. I trust the invitation can be extended.

Relations With Turkey.

Early in July, having received intelligence, which happily turned out to be erroneous, of the assassination of our vice consul at Beirut, I dispatched a small squadron to that port for such service as might be found necessary on arrival. Although the attempt on the life of our vice consul had not been successful, yet the outrage was symptomatic of a state of excitement and disorder which demanded immediate attention. The arrival of the vessels had the happiest result. A feeling of security at once took the place of the former alarm and disquiet. Our officers were cordially welcomed by the consular body and the leading merchants, and ordinary business resumed its activity. The government of the sultan gave a considerable hearing to the representations of our minister; the official who was regarded as responsible for the disturbed condition of affairs was removed. Our relations with the Turkish government remain friendly; our claims, founded on inequitable treatment of some of our schools and missions, appear to be in process of amicable adjustment.

Relations With China.

The signing of a new commercial treaty with China, which took place at Shanghai on the 8th of October, is a cause for satisfaction. This act, the result of long discussion and negotiation, places our commercial relations with the great oriental empire on a more satisfactory footing than they have ever heretofore enjoyed. It provides not only for the ordinary rights and privileges of diplomatic and consular officers, but also for an important extension of our commerce by increased facility of access to Chinese ports and for the relief of trade by the removal of some of the obstacles which have embarrassed it in the past. The Chinese government engages on fair and

equitable conditions, which will probably be accepted by the principal commercial nations, to abandon the levy of "likin" and other transit dues throughout the empire and to introduce other desirable administrative reforms. Larger facilities are to be given to our citizens who desire to carry on mining enterprises in China. We have secured for our missionaries a valuable privilege, the recognition of their right to rent and lease in perpetuity such property as their religious societies may need in all parts of the empire. And what was an indispensable condition for the advance and development of our commerce in Manchuria, China, by treaty with us has opened to foreign commerce the cities of Mukden, the capital of the province of Manchuria, and Antung, an important port on the Yalu river, on the road to Korea. The full measure of development which our commerce may rightfully expect can hardly be looked for until the settlement of the present abnormal state of things in the empire, but the foundation for such development has at last been laid.

I call your attention to the reduced cost in maintaining the consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as shown in the annual report of the auditor for the state and other departments, as compared with the year previous. For the year under consideration the excess of expenditures over receipts on account of the consular service amounted to \$26,125.12 as against \$96,972.50 for the year ending June 30, 1902, and \$147,040.16 for the year ending June 30, 1901. This is the best showing in this respect for the consular service for the past fourteen years, and the reduction in the cost of the service to the government has been made in spite of the fact that the expenditures for the year in question were more than \$20,000 greater than for the previous year.

Rural Free Delivery Service.

The rural free delivery service has been steadily extended. The attention of the congress is asked to the question of the compensation of the letter carriers and clerks engaged in the postal service, especially on the new rural free delivery routes. More routes have been installed since the 1st of July last than in any like period in the department's history. While a due regard to economy must be kept in mind in the establishment of new routes, yet the extension of the rural free delivery system must be continued for reasons of sound public policy. No governmental movement of recent years has resulted in greater immediate benefit to the people of the country districts. Rural free delivery, taken in connection with the telephone, the bicycle and the trolley, accomplishes much toward lessening the isolation of farm life and making it brighter and more attractive. In the immediate past the lack of just such facilities as these has driven many of the more active and restless young men and women from the farms to the cities, for they rebelled at loneliness and lack of mental companionship. It is unhealthy and undesirable for the cities to grow at the expense of the country, and rural free delivery is not only a good thing in itself, but is good because it is one of the causes which check this unwholesome tendency toward the urban concentration of our population at the expense of the country districts. It is for the same reason that we sympathize with and approve of the policy of building good roads. The movement for good roads is one fraught with the greatest benefit to the country districts.

I trust that the congress will continue to favor in all proper ways the Louisiana Purchase exposition. This exposition commemorates the Louisiana purchase, which was the first great step in the expansion which made us a continental nation. The expedition of Lewis and Clark across the continent followed thereon and marked the beginning of the process of exploration and colonization which thrust our national boundaries to the Pacific. The acquisition of the Oregon country, including the present states of Oregon and Washington, was a fact of immense importance in our history, first giving us our place on the Pacific seaboard and making ready the way for our ascendancy in the commerce of the greatest of the oceans. The centennial of our establishment upon the western coast by the expedition of Lewis and Clark is to be celebrated at Portland, Ore., by an exposition in the summer of 1905, and this event should receive recognition and support from the national government.

Development of Alaska.

I call your special attention to the territory of Alaska. The country is developing rapidly, and it has an assured future. The mineral wealth is great and has as yet hardly been tapped. The fisheries if wisely handled and kept under national control will be a business as permanent as any other and of the utmost importance to the people. The forests if properly guarded will form another great source of wealth. Portions of Alaska are fitted for farming and stock raising, although the methods must be adapted to the peculiar conditions of the country. Alaska is situated in the far north, but so are Norway and Sweden and Finland, and Alaska can prosper and play its part in the new world just as those nations have prospered and played their parts in the old world. Proper land laws should be enacted and the survey of the public lands immediately begun. Coal lands should be provided whereby the coal and oil resources may make their location and secure patent under methods kindred to those now prescribed for homestead and mineral entrymen. Salmon hatcheries exclusively under government control should be established. The cable should be extended from Sitka westward. Wagon roads and trails should be built and the building of railroads promoted in all legitimate ways. Lighthouses should be built along the

coast. Attention should be paid to the needs of the Alaska Indians. Provision should be made for an officer, with deputies, to study their needs, relieve their immediate wants and help them adapt themselves to the new conditions.

The commission appointed to investigate during the season of 1903 the condition and needs of the Alaskan salmon fisheries has finished its work in the field and is preparing a detailed report thereon. A preliminary report reciting the measures immediately required for the protection and preservation of the salmon industry has already been submitted to the secretary of commerce and labor for his attention and for the needed action.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for building lighthouses in Hawaii and taking possession of those already built. The territory should be reimbursed for whatever amounts it has already expended for lighthouses. The governor should be empowered to suspend or remove any official appointed by him without submitting the matter to the legislature.

The Philippines and Porto Rico.

Of our insular possessions the Philippines and Porto Rico it is gratifying to say that their steady progress has been such as to make it unnecessary to spend much time in discussing them, yet the congress should ever keep in mind that a peculiar obligation rests upon us to further in every way the welfare of these communities. The Philippines should be knit closer to us by tariff arrangements. It would of course be impossible suddenly to raise the people of the islands to the high pitch of industrial prosperity and of governmental efficiency to which they will in the end by degrees attain, and the caution and moderation shown in developing them have been among the main reasons why this development has hitherto gone on so smoothly. Scrupulous care has been taken in the choice of governmental agents and the entire elimination of partisan politics from the islands is in material things far better than ever before, while their governmental, intellectual and moral advance has kept pace with their material advance. No one people ever benefited another people more than we have benefited the Filipinos by taking possession of the islands.

The cash receipts of the general land office for the last fiscal year were \$11,024,743.65, an increase of \$4,762,816.47 over the preceding year. Of this sum approximately \$8,461,433 will go to the credit of the fund for the reclamation of arid land, making the total of this fund up to the 30th of June, 1903, approximately \$18,191,836.

A gratifying disposition has been evinced by those having unlawful inclosures of public land to remove their fences. Nearly 2,000,000 acres so inclosed have been thrown open on demand. In but comparatively few cases has it been necessary to go into court to accomplish this purpose. This work will be vigorously prosecuted until all unlawful inclosures have been removed.

Public Land Laws Revision Necessary.

Experience has shown that in the western states themselves, as well as in the rest of the country, there is widespread conviction that certain of the public land laws and the resulting administrative practice no longer meet the present needs. The character and uses of the remaining public lands differ widely from those of the public lands which congress had especially in view when these laws were passed. The rapidly increasing rate of disposal of the public lands is not followed by a corresponding increase in home building. There is a tendency to mass in large holdings public lands, especially timber and grazing lands, and thereby to retard settlement. I renew and emphasize my recommendation of last year that so far as they are available for agriculture in its broadest sense and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home builder. The attention of the congress is especially directed to the timber and stone law, the desert land law and the commutation clause of the homestead law, which in their operation have in many respects conflicted with wise public land policy.

The discussions in the congress and elsewhere have made it evident that there is a wide divergence of opinions between those holding opposite views on these subjects and that the opposing sides have strong and convinced representatives of weight both within and without the congress, the differences being not only as to matters of opinion, but as to matters of fact. In order that definite information may be available for the use of the congress I have appointed a commission composed of W. A. Richards, commissioner of the general land office; Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture, and F. H. Newell, chief hydrographer of the geological survey, to report at the earliest practicable moment upon the condition, operation and effect of the present land laws and on the use, condition, disposal and settlement of the public lands.

The commission will report especially what changes in organization, laws, regulations and practice affecting the public lands are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands, and it will make such other reports and recommendations as its study of these questions may suggest. The commission is to report immediately upon those points concerning which its judgment is clear, on any point upon which it has doubt it will take the time necessary to make investigation and reach a final judgment.

The work of reclamation of the arid lands of the west is progressing steadily and satisfactorily under the terms of the law setting aside the proceeds from the disposal of public lands. The corps of engineers known as the reclamation service, which is conducting the surveys and examinations, has been thoroughly organized, special pains being taken to secure under the civil service rules a body of skilled, experienced and efficient men. Surveys and examinations are progressing throughout the arid states and territories, plans for reclaiming works being prepared and passed upon by boards of engineers before approval by the secretary of the interior. In Arizona and Nevada, in localities where such work is pre-eminently needed, construction has already begun. In other parts of the arid west various projects are well advanced toward the drawing up of contracts, these being delayed in part by necessities of reaching agreements or understanding as regards rights of way or acquisition of real estate. Most of the works contemplated for construction are of national importance, involving interstate questions or the securing of stable, self supporting communities in the midst of vast tracts of vacant land. The nation as a whole is of course the gainer by the creation of these homes, adding as they do to the wealth and stability of the country and furnishing a home market for the products of the east and south. The reclamation law, while perhaps not ideal, appears at present to answer the larger needs for which it is designed. Further legislation is not recommended until the necessities of change are more apparent.

Preservation of Forests.

The study of the opportunities of reclamation of the vast extent of arid land shows that whether this reclamation is done by individuals, corporations or the state, the sources of water supply must be effectively protected and the reservoirs guarded by the preservation of the forests at the headwaters of the streams. The engineers making the preliminary examinations continually emphasize this need and urge that the remaining public lands at the headwaters of the important streams of the west be reserved to insure permanency of water supply for irrigation. Much progress in forestry has been made during the past year. The necessity for perpetuating our forest resources, whether in public or private hands, is recognized now as never before.

The demand for forest reserves has become insistent in the west because the west must use the water, wood and summer range which only such reserves can supply. Progressive lumbermen are striving through forestry to give their business permanence. Other great business interests are awakening to the need of forest preservation as a business matter. The government's forest work should receive from the congress hearty support and especially support adequate for the protection of the forest reserves against fire. The forest reserve policy of the government has passed beyond the experimental stage and has reached a condition where scientific methods are essential to its successful prosecution. The administrative features of forest reserves are at present unsatisfactory, being divided between three bureaus of two departments. It is therefore recommended that all matters pertaining to forest reserves, except those involving or pertaining to land titles, be consolidated in the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture.

The cotton growing states have recently been invaded by a weevil that has done much damage and threatens the entire cotton industry. I suggest to the congress the prompt enactment of such remedial legislation as its judgment may approve.

In granting patents to foreigners the proper course for this country to follow is to give the same advantages to foreigners here that the countries in which these foreigners dwell extend in return to our citizens—that is, to extend the benefits of our patent laws on inventions and the like where in return the articles would be patentable in the foreign countries concerned, where an American could get a corresponding patent in such countries.

Indian Affairs.

The Indian agents should not be dependent for their appointment or tenure of office upon considerations of partisan politics. The practice of appointing when possible ex-army officers or bonded superintendents to the vacancies that occur is working well. Attention is invited to the widespread illiteracy due to lack of public schools in the Indian Territory. Prompt heed should be paid to the need of education for the children in this territory.

In my last annual message the attention of the congress was called to the necessity of enlarging the safety appliance law, and it is gratifying to note that this law was amended in important respects. With the increasing railway mileage of the country, the greater number of men employed and the use of larger and heavier equipment the urgency for renewed effort to prevent the loss of life and limb upon the railroads of the country, particularly to employees, is apparent. For the inspection of water craft and the life saving service upon the water the congress has built up an elaborate body of protective legislation and a thorough method of inspection and is annually spending large sums of money. It is encouraging to observe that the congress is alive to the interests of those who are employed upon our wonderful arteries of commerce, the railroads, who so safely transport millions of passengers and billions of tons of freight. The federal inspection of safety appliances, for which the congress is now making appropriations, is a service analogous to that which the government has upheld for generations in regard to vessels and it is believed will

prove of great practical benefit both to railroad employees and the traveling public. As the greater part of commerce is interstate and exclusively under the control of the congress the needed safety and uniformity must be secured by national legislation.

No other class of our citizens deserves so well of the nation as those to whom the nation owes its very being, the veterans of the civil war. Special attention is asked to the excellent work of the pension bureau in expediting and disposing of pension claims. During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1903, the bureau settled 251,982 claims, an average of 825 claims for each working day of the year. The number of settlements since July 1, 1903, has been in excess of last year's average, approaching 1,000 claims for each working day, and it is believed that the work of the bureau will be current at the close of the present fiscal year.

Extension of Civil Service Rules.

During the year ended June 30 last 25,566 persons were appointed through competitive examinations under the civil service rules. This was 12,672 more than during the preceding year and 40 per cent of those who passed the examinations. This abnormal growth was largely occasioned by the extension of classification to the rural free delivery service and the appointment last year of over 9,000 rural carriers. A revision of the civil service rules took effect on April 15 last which has greatly improved their operation. The completion of the reform of the civil service is recognized by good citizens everywhere as a matter of the highest public importance, and the success of the merit system largely depends upon the effectiveness of the rules and the machinery provided for their enforcement. A very gratifying spirit of friendly co-operation exists in all the departments of the government in the enforcement and uniform observance of both the letter and spirit of the civil service act. Executive orders of July 3, 1902; March 26, 1903, and July 8, 1903, require that appointments of all unclassified laborers, both in the departments at Washington and in the field service, shall be made with the assistance of the United States civil service commission under a system of registration to test the relative fitness of applicants for appointment or employment. This system is competitive and is open to all citizens of the United States qualified in respect to age, physical ability, moral character, industry and adaptability for manual labor, except that in case of veterans of the civil war the element of age is omitted. This system of appointment is distinct from the classified service and does not classify positions of mere laborer under the civil service act and rules. Regulations in aid thereof have been put in operation in several of the departments and are being gradually extended in other parts of the service. The results have been very satisfactory, as extravagance has been checked by decreasing the number of unnecessary positions and by increasing the efficiency of the employees remaining.

District of Columbia Charities.

The congress as the result of a thorough investigation of the charities and reformatory institutions in the District of Columbia, by a joint select committee of the two houses which made its report in March, 1898, created in the act approved June 6, 1900, a board of charities for the District of Columbia, to consist of five residents of the District, appointed by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, each for a term of three years, to serve without compensation. President McKinley appointed five men who had been active and prominent in the public charities of Washington, all of whom upon taking office July 1, 1900, resigned from the different charities with which they had been connected. The members of the board have been reappointed in successive years. The board serves under the commissioners of the District of Columbia. The board gave its first year to a careful and impartial study of the special problems before it and has continued that study every year in the light of the best practice in public charities elsewhere. Its recommendations in its annual reports to the congress through the commissioners of the District of Columbia "for the economical and efficient administration of the charities and reformatories of the District of Columbia," as required by the act creating it, have been based upon the principles commended by the joint select committee of the congress in its report of March, 1898, and approved by the best administrators of public charities and make for the desired systematization and improvement of the affairs under its supervision. They are worthy of favorable consideration by the congress.

The Army.

The effect of the laws providing a general staff for the army and for the more effective use of the national guard has been excellent. Great improvement has been made in the efficiency of our army in recent years. Such schools as those erected at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley and the institution of fall maneuver work accomplish satisfactory results. The good effect of these maneuvers upon the national guard is marked, and ample appropriation should be made to enable the guardsmen of the several states to share in the benefit. The government should as soon as possible secure suitable permanent camp sites for military maneuvers in the various sections of the country. The service thereby rendered not only to the regular army, but to the national guard of the several states, will be so great as to repay many times over the relatively small expense.

We should not rest satisfied with what has been done, however, but should

who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence. On the other hand, a system which encourages exercise of social or political influence in promotions would be equally objectionable. But it would surely be easy to find a method of promotion from grade in which the opinion of officers of the service upon the merits of candidates should be decisive in standing and promotion of officers. Just such a system now exists at West Point. The quality of work determines the standing in each year's class, the man being graduated into the next class in relative position which his merits decide to be warranted merit. In other words, ability, fidelity and all other similar qualities determine the rank of a man in the army when he graduates at West Point, but from that point of view to find which man is best, and reward or punish accordingly, is abandoned. No matter, no amount of hard work, less in the performance of duty, no advancement, and no slackness in the performance of duty, difference that falls short of martial offense can retard his progress in this system is changed we cannot that our officers will be of grade as we have a right to consider the material upon which we draw. Moreover, when a man is such service as Captain rendered last spring in the Mexican campaign it ought to be possible to promote him without at once jumping the grade of brigadier general.

The Navy.

Shortly after the enunciation of the famous principle of American policy now known as the Monroe doctrine President Monroe in a message to congress on Jan. 18, 1823, spoke as follows: "The navy is from which our government derives most aid in our efforts to maintain our rights. Every power in war will know the strength of our navy, the number of our ships, the condition of each class, their condition, promptitude with which we can move them into service, and will consider that to argue against the navy is to argue against the steady progress in up the American navy. We afford a let-up in this great work and still means to go back should be no cessation in addition of effective units of the fighting fleet. Meanwhile the department and the officers of the navy are doing well their part by permanent service at sea under conditions akin to those of actual war. Our officers and enlisted men are learning to handle the battleships and torpedo boats with efficiency in fleet and squadrons, and the standard of manliness is being steadily raised. The work ashore is indispensable, the highest duty of a naval officer is to command at sea."

The establishment of a naval station in the Philippines ought not to be postponed. Such a base is desirable in time of peace; in time of war it is indispensable and its lack would be ruinous. Without it our fleet would be helpless. Our naval experts are of the opinion that Subig bay is the proper place for the establishment of a naval station. The work of fortification and development of a naval station at Subig bay has begun at an early date under the best conditions it is possible to consummate such time.

It is eminently desirable, however, that there should be provided a general staff on lines similar to that of the general staff lately created in the army. Within the navy itself the needs of the service have brought about a system of general staff, which the duties of a general staff have been partially performed, for the navigation has under its direct command the office of naval intelligence and the board of inspection has been in close touch with the general board of the navy. But under the excellent officers at the head of these boards and bureaus work they have not the authority of a general staff and have not scope to insure a proper reading of the needs of the service in emergencies. We need the element by law of a body of trained officers who shall exercise a system of control of the military affairs of the navy and be authorized advisers of the secretary concerning it.

Isthmian Canal.

By the act of June 28, 1902, the congress authorized the president to enter into treaty with Colombia for the building of the canal across the isthmus of Panama, it being provided in the event of failure to secure a treaty after the lapse of a reasonable time recourse should be had to a canal through Nicaragua. It has been necessary to consider this matter, as I am enabled to lay before the senate a treaty providing for the building of the canal across the isthmus of Panama. This was the first time that the congress we can now acquire by treaty the right to construct the canal over this territory. The question now, therefore, is which route the isthmian canal should be built, for that question has definitely and irrevocably decided. The question is simply whether we shall have an isthmian canal. When the congress directed that the Panama route be selected, the condition, of course, referred to the government which controlled the territory across which the canal was to be built, not to the name which the government gave to the territory. The purpose of the law was to a

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ms of Panama. This purpose has been fulfilled.

Transit Across Isthmus of Panama.
In the year 1846 this government entered into a treaty with New Granada, the predecessor upon the isthmus of the republic of Colombia and of the present republic of Panama, by which treaty it was provided that the government and citizens of the United States should always have free and open right of way or transit across the isthmus of Panama by any modes of communication that might be constructed, while in return our government guaranteed the perfect neutrality of the above mentioned isthmus with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea might not be interrupted or embarrassed. The treaty vested in the United States a substantial property right carved out of the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada then had and possessed over the said territory. The name of New Granada has passed away, and its territory has been divided. Its successor, the government of Colombia, has ceased to own any property in the isthmus. A new republic, that of Panama, which was at one time a sovereign state and at another time a mere department of the successive confederations known as New Granada and Colombia, has now succeeded to the rights which first one and then the other formerly exercised over the isthmus. But as long as the isthmus endures the mere geographical fact of its existence and the peculiar interest therein which is required by our position perpetuate the solemn contract which binds the holders of the territory to respect our right to freedom of transit across it and binds us in return to safeguard for the isthmus and the world the exercise of that inestimable privilege. The true interpretation of the obligations upon which the United States entered in this treaty of 1846 has been given repeatedly in the utterances of presidents and secretaries of state. Secretary Cass in 1853 officially stated the position of this government as follows:

"The progress of events has rendered the interoceanic route across the narrow portion of Central America vastly important to the commercial world, and especially to the United States, whose possessions extend along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and demand the speediest and easiest modes of communication. While the rights of sovereignty of the states occupying this region should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them or, what is almost equivalent, to incumber them with such unjust relations as would prevent their general use."

Seven years later, in 1860, Mr. Seward in different communications took the following position:

"The United States have taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the state of Panama or any state of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain a perfect neutrality in connection with such domestic altercations. The United States will nevertheless hold themselves ready to protect the transit trade across the isthmus against invasion of either domestic or foreign disturbers of the peace of the state of Panama. * * * Neither the text nor the spirit of the stipulation in that article by which the United States engages to preserve the neutrality of the isthmus of Panama imposes an obligation on this government to comply with the requisition [of the president of the United States of Colombia for a force to protect the isthmus of Panama from a body of insurgents of that country]. The purpose of the stipulation was to guarantee the isthmus against seizure or invasion by a foreign power only."

Attorney General Speed, under date of Nov. 7, 1865, advised Secretary Seward as follows:

"From this treaty it cannot be supposed that New Granada invited the United States to become a party to the intestine troubles of that government, nor did the United States become bound to take sides in the domestic broils of New Granada. The United States did guarantee New Granada in the sovereignty and property over the territory. This was as against other and foreign governments."

For 400 years, ever since shortly after the discovery of this hemisphere, the canal across the isthmus has been planned. For two score years it has been worked at. When made it is to last for the ages. It is to alter the geography of a continent and the trade routes of the world. We have shown by every treaty we have negotiated or attempted to negotiate with the peoples in control of the isthmus and with foreign nations in reference thereto our consistent good faith in observing our obligations, on the one hand to the peoples of the isthmus and on the other hand to the civilized world, whose commercial rights we are safeguarding and guaranteeing by our action. We have done our duty to others in letter and in spirit, and we have shown the utmost forbearance in exacting our own rights.

Repudiation of Treaty by Colombia.

Last spring under the act above referred to a treaty concluded between the representatives of the republic of Colombia and of our government was ratified by the senate. This treaty was entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia and after a

government especially to go into the matter of the routes across the isthmus had pronounced unanimously in favor of the Panama route. In drawing up this treaty every concession was made to the people and to the government of Colombia. We were more than just in dealing with them. Our generosity was such as to make it a serious question whether we had not gone too far in their interest at the expense of our own, for in our scrupulous desire to pay all possible heed not merely to the real but even to the fancied rights of our weaker neighbor, who already owed so much to our protection and forbearance, we yielded in all possible ways to her desires in drawing up the treaty. Nevertheless the government of Colombia not merely repudiated the treaty, but repudiated it in such manner as to make it evident by the time the Colombian congress adjourned that not the slightest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them. The government of Colombia made the treaty, and yet when the Colombian congress was called to ratify it the vote against ratification was unanimous. It does not appear that the government made any real effort to secure ratification.

Revolution in Panama.

Immediately after the adjournment of the congress a revolution broke out in Panama. The people of Panama had long been discontented with the republic of Colombia, and they had been kept quiet only by the prospect of the conclusion of the treaty, which was to them a matter of vital concern. When it became evident that the treaty was hopelessly lost the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a single man on the isthmus in the interest of the Colombian government. Not a life was lost in the accomplishment of the revolution. The Colombian troops stationed on the isthmus, who had long been unpaid, made common cause with the people of Panama, and with astonishing unanimity the new republic was started. The duty of the United States in the premises was clear. In strict accordance with the principles laid down by Secretaries Cass and Seward in the official documents above quoted the United States gave notice that it would permit the landing of no expeditionary force, the arrival of which would mean chaos and destruction along the line of the railroad and of the proposed canal and an interruption of transit as an inevitable consequence. The de facto government of Panama was recognized in the following telegram to Mr. Ebrman:

"The people of Panama have, by apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the republic of Colombia and resumed their independence. When you are satisfied that a de facto government, republican in form and without substantial opposition from its own people, has been established in the state of Panama, you will enter into relations with it as the responsible government of the territory and look to it for all due action to protect the persons and property of citizens of the United States and to keep open the isthmian transit in accordance with the obligations of existing treaties governing the relations of the United States to that territory."

The government of Colombia was notified of our action by the following telegram to Mr. Beatupre:

"The people of Panama having by an apparently unanimous movement dissolved their political connection with the republic of Colombia and resumed their independence and having adopted a government of their own, republican in form, with which the government of the United States of America has entered into relations, the president of the United States, in accordance with the ties of friendship which have so long and so happily existed between the respective nations, most earnestly commends to the governments of Colombia and of Panama the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them. He holds that he is bound not merely by treaty obligations, but by the interests of civilization, to see that the peaceful traffic of the world across the isthmus of Panama shall not longer be disturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful wars."

Disturbances on Isthmus Since 1846.

When these events happened, fifty-seven years had elapsed since the United States had entered into its treaty with New Granada. During that time the governments of New Granada and of its successor, Colombia, have been in a constant state of flux. The following is a partial list of the disturbances on the isthmus of Panama during the period in question as reported to us by our consuls. It is not possible to give a complete list, and some of the reports that speak of "revolutions" must mean unsuccessful revolutions.

May 22, 1854.—Outbreak: two Americans killed. War vessel demanded to quell outbreak.
October, 1850.—Revolutionary plot to bring about independence of the isthmus.
July 22, 1851.—Revolution in four southern provinces.
Nov. 14, 1851.—Outbreak at Chagres. May-of-war requested for Chagres.
June 27, 1852.—Insurrection at Bogota and consequent disturbance on isthmus. War vessel demanded.
May 22, 1854.—Political disturbances. War vessel requested.
June 28, 1854.—Attempted revolution.
Oct. 24, 1854.—Independence of isthmus demanded by provincial legislature.
April, 1856.—Riot and massacre of Americans.
May 4, 1856.—Riot.
May 18, 1856.—Riot.
June 2, 1856.—Riot.
Oct. 2, 1856.—Conflict between two native parties. United States forces landed.
Dec. 18, 1856.—Attempted secession of Panama.
April, 1859.—Riot.
September, 1859.—Outbreak.
Oct. 4, 1859.—Landing of United States forces in consequence.
May 22, 1861.—Intervention of the United States forces required by insurrection.
Oct. 2, 1861.—Insurrection and civil war.

June 13, 1862.—Mosquera's troops refused admittance to Panama.
March, 1865.—Revolution and United States troops landed.
August, 1865.—Riot: unsuccessful attempt to invade Panama.
March, 1866.—Unsuccessful revolution.
April, 1867.—Attempt to overthrow government.
August, 1867.—Attempt at revolution.
July 5, 1868.—Revolution: provisional government inaugurated.
Aug. 29, 1868.—Revolution: provisional government overthrown.
April, 1871.—Revolution: followed apparently by counter revolution.
April, 1873.—Revolution and civil war which lasted to October, 1875.
August, 1876.—Civil war which lasted until April, 1877.
July, 1878.—Rebellion.
December, 1878.—Revolt.
April, 1879.—Revolution.
June, 1879.—Revolution.
March, 1883.—Riot.
May, 1883.—Riot.
June, 1884.—Revolutionary attempt.
December, 1884.—Revolutionary attempt.
January, 1885.—Revolutionary disturbances.
March, 1885.—Revolution.
April, 1887.—Disturbance on Panama railroad.
November, 1887.—Disturbance on line of canal.
January, 1889.—Riot.
January, 1890.—Revolution which lasted until April.
March, 1895.—Incendiary attempt.
October, 1895.—Revolution.
February, 1900, to July, 1900.—Revolution.
January, 1901.—Revolution.
July, 1901.—Revolutionary disturbances.
September, 1901.—City of Colon taken by rebels.
March, 1902.—Revolutionary disturbances.
July, 1902.—Revolution.

The above is only a partial list of the revolutions, rebellions, insurrections, riots and other outbreaks that have occurred during the period in question, yet they number fifty-three for the fifty-seven years. It will be noted that one of them lasted for nearly three years before it was quelled; another for nearly a year. In short, the experience of over half a century has shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the isthmus. Only the active interference of the United States has enabled her to preserve so much as a semblance of sovereignty. Had it not been for the exercise by the United States of the police power in her interest her connection with the isthmus would have been sundered long ago. In 1856, in 1860, in 1873, in 1885, in 1901 and again in 1902 sailors and marines from United States warships were forced to land in order to patrol the isthmus, to protect life and property and to see that the transit across the isthmus was kept open. In 1861, in 1862, in 1885 and in 1900 the Colombian government asked that the United States government would land troops to protect its interests and maintain order on the isthmus.

Latest Proposition of Colombia.

Perhaps the most extraordinary request is that which has just been received and which runs as follows:

"Knowing that revolution has already commenced in Panama [an eminent Colombian] says that if the government of the United States will land troops to preserve Colombian sovereignty and the transit, if requested by Colombian charge d'affaires, this government will declare martial law and by virtue of vested constitutional authority, when public order is disturbed, will approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed, or if the government of the United States prefers will call extra session of the congress—with new and friendly members—next May to approve the treaty. [An eminent Colombian] has the perfect confidence of vice president, he says, and if it became necessary will go to the isthmus or send representative there to adjust matters along above lines to the satisfaction of the people there."

This dispatch is noteworthy from two standpoints. Its offer of immediately guaranteeing the treaty to us is in sharp contrast with the positive and contemptuous refusal of the congress which has just closed its sessions to consider favorably such a treaty. It shows that the government which made the treaty really had absolute control over the situation, but did not choose to exercise this control. The dispatch further calls on us to restore order and secure Colombian supremacy in the isthmus from which the Colombian government has just by its action decided to bar us by preventing the construction of the canal.

Importance of Undisturbed Transit.

The control, in the interest of the commerce and traffic of the whole civilized world, of the means of undisturbed transit across the isthmus of Panama has become of transcendent importance to the United States. We have repeatedly exercised this control by intervening in the course of domestic dissension and by protecting the territory from foreign invasion. In 1855 Mr. Everett assured the Peruvian minister that we should not hesitate to maintain the neutrality of the isthmus in the case of war between Peru and Colombia. In 1864 Colombia, which has always been vigilant to avail itself of its privileges conferred by the treaty, expressed its expectation that in the event of war between Peru and Spain the United States would carry into effect the guarantee of neutrality. There have been few administrations of the state department in which this treaty has not, either by the one side or the other, been used as a basis of more or less important demands. It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the department of state had reason to believe that an attack upon Colombia's sovereignty on the isthmus had on several occasions been averted by warning from this government. In 1881, when Colombia was under the menace of hostilities from Italy in the Cerro case, Mr. Bayard expressed the serious concern that the United States could not but feel that a European power should resort to force against a sister republic of this hemisphere, as to the sovereign and uninterrupted use of a part of whose territory we are guarantors under the solemn faith of a treaty. The above recital of facts establishes beyond question, first, that the United

States has for over half a century patiently and in good faith carried out its obligations under the treaty of 1846; second, that when for the first time it became possible for Colombia to do anything in requital of the services thus repeatedly rendered to it for fifty-seven years by the United States the Colombian government peremptorily and offensively refused thus to do its part, even though to do so would have been to its advantage and immeasurably to the advantage of the state of Panama, at that time under its jurisdiction; third, that throughout this period revolutions, riots and factional disturbances of every kind have occurred one after the other in almost uninterrupted succession, some of them lasting for months and even for years, while the central government was unable to put them down or to make peace with the rebels; fourth, that these disturbances instead of showing any sign of abating have tended to grow more numerous and more serious in the immediate past; fifth, that the control of Colombia over the isthmus of Panama could not be maintained without the armed intervention and assistance of the United States. In other words, the government of Colombia, though wholly unable to maintain order on the isthmus, has nevertheless declined to ratify a treaty the conclusion of which opened the only chance to secure its own stability and to guarantee permanent peace on and the construction of a canal across the isthmus.

Under such circumstances the government of the United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness amounting in their sum to a crime against the nation had it acted otherwise than it did when the revolution of Nov. 3 last took place in Panama. This great enterprise of building the interoceanic canal cannot be held up to gratify the whims, or out of respect to the governmental impotence or to the even more sinister and evil political peculiarities, of people who, though they dwell afar off, yet against the wish of the actual dwellers on the isthmus assert an unreal supremacy over the territory. The possession of a territory fraught with such peculiar capacities as the isthmus in question carries with it obligations to mankind. The course of events has shown that this canal cannot be built by private enterprise or by any other nation than our own; therefore it must be built by the United States.

Treaty With New Republic of Panama.

Every effort has been made by the government of the United States to persuade Colombia to follow a course which was essentially not only to our interests and to the interests of the world, but to the interests of Colombia itself. These efforts have failed, and Colombia, by her persistence in repulsing the advances that have been made, has forced us, for the sake of our own honor and of the interest and well being not merely of our own people, but of the people of the isthmus of Panama and the people of the civilized countries of the world, to take decisive steps to bring to an end a condition of affairs which had become intolerable. The new republic of Panama immediately offered to negotiate a treaty with us. This treaty I herewith submit. By it our interests are better safeguarded than in the treaty with Colombia which was ratified by the senate at its last session. It is better in its terms than the treaties offered to us by the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. At last the right to begin this great undertaking is made available. Panama has done her part. All that remains is for the American congress to do its part and forthwith this republic will enter upon the execution of a project colossal in its size and of well nigh incalculable possibilities for the good of this country and the nations of mankind.

By the provisions of the treaty the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the republic of Panama. There are granted to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation and control of a strip ten miles wide and extending three nautical miles into the sea at either terminal, with all lands lying outside of the zone necessary for the construction of the canal or for its auxiliary works and with the islands in the bay of Panama.

The cities of Panama and Colon are not embraced in the canal zone, but the United States assumes their sanitation and, in case of need, the maintenance of order therein. The United States enjoys within the granted limits all the rights, power and authority which it would possess were it the sovereign of the territory to the exclusion of the exercise of sovereign rights by the republic. All railway and canal property rights belonging to Panama and needed for the canal to pass to the United States, including any property of the respective companies in the cities of Panama and Colon; the works, property and personnel of the canal and railways are exempted from taxation as well in the cities of Panama and Colon as in the canal zone and its dependencies. Free immigration of the personnel and importation of supplies for the construction and operation of the canal are granted. Provision is made for the use of military force and the building of fortifications by the United States for the protection of the transit. In other details, particularly as to the acquisition of the interests of the New Panama Canal company and the Panama railway by the United States and the condemnation of private property for the uses of the canal, the stipulations of the Hay-Herran treaty are closely followed, while the compensation to be given for these enlarged grants remains the same, being \$10,000,000 payable on exchange of ratifications, and, beginning nine years from that date, an annual payment of \$200,000 during the life of the convention.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
White House, Dec. 7, 1903

PRINCE CUPID'S NEW NAME

President Roosevelt Calls Hawaiian Delegate "Mr. Kuhio."

One of the most interesting figures in congress is the delegate from Hawaii, Prince Cupid, says the Atlanta Journal. His real name is Prince Jonah Kūhio Kalanianoʻe. He acquired the title "Cupid" while at school in San Francisco, and now he is to be officially called out of his name again because the president cannot pronounce his appellation. He is to be known in official circles as Mr. Kuhio.

Mr. Kuhio is accompanied everywhere he goes by a secretary. He has also a "personal secretary" and several other personages in his suite. He dresses well, wears his straight black hair a la pompadour, and his fierce black mustache is forever waxed brilliantly. He is about six feet tall and has a fine physique, erect and athletic. Mr. Kuhio is light brown in color and would be taken anywhere for a wealthy Mexican. His hair is red neckties—real flaming red of the most aggressive shade.

William Haywood, who was the last consul of the United States at Honolulu and who now represents the Planters' association of Hawaii, recently called on the president to arrange for the presentation of the new delegate.

"I shall not call him Prince Cupid," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "and I cannot pronounce his last name. I never would be able to remember it, anyhow. Can't we cut it off somewhere and make it simpler?"

Mr. Haywood conferred with Prince Cupid's advisers and after a lengthy debate Mr. Kuhio was evolved from the troublesome cognomen. Mr. Haywood returned to the White House with the abbreviated title, which proved acceptable to Mr. Roosevelt. Hereafter all invitations to the delegate from Hawaii will be addressed simply to Mr. Kuhio.

TEACHING OF MORALS.

Educator Says Pupils Should Learn Humility and Frugality.

Professor M. L. Perrin of Boston university discussed the teaching of morals in the public schools before the Massachusetts Teachers' association in Boston the other day. He maintained that the time had now arrived when the public schools must take up the matter. How to go to work in a correct way, Professor Perrin said, was a matter to be considered. The children should be taught to be good, but not that if they were good they would all grow up to be presidents. He added:

"We all know our virtues, but one of our weaknesses is lack of humility. That is a virtue much overlooked to-day. Parents cry out for success. Success is everything, humility is forgotten. Our fathers did chores, our sons refuse to do and put the same energy into football. Our girls decline to do housework. Our young husbands must have their wives well dressed when they go to a whist party. We have not the virtue of frugality. We should teach it. We are on the border of despotism, and the schools can cure it."

A PICTURE OF HEAVEN.

Michigan Girl in Trance Says She Talked With Departed Spirits.

Mary A. Kidder of Kalamazoo, Mich., who has been going into trances recently, has startled her friends with the stories she tells of her experiences while unconscious. She says she has visited heaven and conversed with departed spirits.

"When I go into a trance I seem to be lifted upward," she said. "About me stretches a great country, but there are no houses or streets. Beautiful white-robed angels are singing and talking and sailing through the air. I am flashed through two immense white pearly gates, and then the beauty of the whole place is before me. Colors of every description and the most beautiful music are seen and heard on every side. I seem to know all the people there, and they come to me and talk. A spirit told me that when I died I would be free to move just as they do. I cannot understand how angels go through air. They have no wings, neither do they walk."

NOVEL BANQUET.

Man With a Big Parse Will Invite a Whole Town.

Senator J. B. Foraker recently received an invitation to a novel banquet, says a Cincinnati special to the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The function is to take place at Athens, O., and the host is to be George A. Beaton, who was a clerk in the governor's office when Foraker was the chief executive of the state. Beaton is a native of Athens, but went to New York and accumulated a fortune of several millions, it is said.

He will return to Athens next June and entertain all of the citizens of that little city in a body at a banquet during the week of the commencement exercises of the Ohio university. Men, women and children, everybody, will assemble at the immense festive board and make merry, with Mr. Beaton to foot all the bills.

Grossman Relic of Quantrell.

The Kansas State Historical society has the thigh bones of Quantrell, the notorious guerrilla leader, says a Topeka dispatch. They were presented to the society by W. W. Scott of Canal Dover, O., on condition that they should not be exhibited until after Quantrell's mother died. Her death now permits the society to register them and put them on exhibition. Mr. Scott presented them to the society in 1888. He said that he was with Quantrell when the guerrilla was killed. Twenty years later he exhumed the skeleton.

ROCKEFELLER'S REBATE SYSTEM

Miss Tarbell Says It Made the
Standard Oil Trust.

RELATION WITH RAILWAYS SHOWN

Remarkable Chapter of the History
of Monopolistic Combination in
Which a War of Individuals on
the Rebate System is Depicted.
How the Oil Magnate Freed Him-
self From the Railroads.

The following is an extract from
Miss Tarbell's "History of the Stand-
ard Oil Company" in McClure's for
December:

General Butler knew something of
the oil business. Four years before he
had been employed by the Pennsylvan-
ia Transportation company to take
care of the legal side of their great un-
dertaking—a seaboard pipe line—and
he had had a convincing experience
of the Standard's power. He reviewed
the history of the oil business, making
a few minor mistakes in his historical
facts, but never missing the big facts
and leaving no doubt at all about his
opinion of the Standard Oil company.
He presented the committee with a
pretty full collection of embarrassing
testimony, calling particular attention
to Mr. Cassatt's revelations in 1877,
and demanded an investigation. He
had no backing in the oil regions, how-
ever, and his appeal was the last made
to congress from the oil regions.

The situation was saved at this critical
time by individuals scattered
through the oil world who were re-
solved to test the validity of Mr. Rocke-
feller's claim that the coal oil business
belonged to him. "We have a right to
do an independent business," they said,
"and we propose to do it." They began
this effort by an attack on the weak
spot in Mr. Rockefeller's armor.

The ten years just passed had
taught them that the realization of
Mr. Rockefeller's great purpose had
been made possible by his remarkable
manipulation of the railroads. It was
the rebate which had made the Stand-
ard Oil trust, the rebate, amplified,
systematized, glorified into a power
never equaled before or since by any
business of the country. The rebate
had made the trust, and the rebate, in
spite of ten years of combination, pe-
troleum associations, producers' uni-
ons, resolutions, suits in equity, suits
in quo warranto, appeals to congress,
legislative investigations—the rebate
bill was Mr. Rockefeller's most ef-
fective weapon. If they could wrest
it from his hand they could do busi-
ness. They had learned something
else in this period—that the railroads
feared exposure of discrimination and
could be made to settle rather than
have their practices made public. This
much the hated compromise of 1880
had demonstrated. Therefore, said
these individuals, we propose to sue
for rebates and collect charges until
we make it so harassing and danger-
ous for the railroads that they will
shut down on Mr. Rockefeller.

The case of Scofield, Shurmer and
Teagle, which was before the public
constantly during the six or seven
years following the breaking up of the
Producers' union, in which the oil re-
gions presented no united front to Mr.
Rockefeller, served to keep public atten-
tion on the ruinous effect of the rebate
and to strengthen the feeling that drastic
legislation must be taken if Mr.
Rockefeller's exploit was to be pre-
vented in other industries.

Another case came out in this war
of individuals on the rebate system, which
heightened the popular indignation
against the Standard. It was a case
showing that the Standard Oil com-
pany had not yet abandoned that
unique feature of its railroad contracts
by which a portion of the money which
other people paid for their freight was
handed over to them. This peculiar de-
velopment of the rebate system seems
to have belonged exclusively to Mr.
Rockefeller. Indeed a careful search of
all the tremendous mass of materials
which the various investigations of
railroads have produced shows no other
case, so far as the writer knows, of this
practice. It was the clause of the South
Improvement contracts which provoked
the greatest outcry. It was the feature
of Mr. Cassatt's revelations in 1877
which dumfounded the public and
which no one would believe until they
saw the actual agreements Mr. Cassatt
presented.

The oil regions as a whole did not
hesitate to say that they believed this
practice was still in operation, but nat-
urally proof was most difficult to se-
cure. The demonstration came in 1885
through one of the most aggressive and
violent independents which the war in
oil has produced, Mr. George Rice of
Marietta, O. Mr. Rice, an oil producer,
had built a refinery at Marietta in
1873. He sold his oil in the state, the
west and south. Six years later his
business was practically stopped by a
sudden rise in rates on the Ohio roads,
an advance of fully 100 per cent being
made on freights from Marietta, where
there were several independent refineries,
although no similar advance was
made from Wheeling and Cleveland,
where the Standard refineries were lo-
cated. These discriminations were fully
shown in an investigation by the Ohio
state legislature in 1879. From that
time on Mr. Rice was in constant diffi-
culty about rates.

In 1883 Mr. Rice began to draw the
crude supply for his refinery from his
own production in the Macksburg field
of southeastern Ohio, not far from
Marietta. The Standard had not at
that time taken its pipe lines in the
Macksburg field, and the oil was col-
lected by a line owned by a Mr. A. J.

Brundred and carried to the Cincin-
nati and Marietta railroad. Now, Mr.
Brundred had made a contract with
this railroad by which his oil was to be
carried for 15 cents a barrel, and all
other shippers were to pay 30 cents.
Rice, who conveyed his oil to the rail-
road by his own pipe line, got a rate
of 25 cents by using his own tank car.
Later he succeeded in getting a rate
of 17½ cents. Thus the rebate system
was established on this road from the
opening of the Macksburg field.

In 1883 the Standard Oil company
took their line into the field, and soon
after Brundred retired from the pipe
line business there. When he went
out he tried to sell the Standard peo-
ple his contract with the railroad, but
they refused it. They describe this
contract as the worst they ever saw,
but they seem to have gone Mr. Brun-
dred one better, for they immediately
contracted with the road for a rate of
10 cents on their own oil instead of the
15 cents he was getting and a rate of
35 cents on independent oil. And in
addition they asked that the extra 25
cents the independent paid be turned
over to them. If this was not done
the Standard would be under the pain-
ful necessity of taking away its ship-
ments and building pipe lines to Ma-
rietta.

The Cincinnati and Marietta railroad
at that time was in the hands of a re-
ceiver, described as a "fussy old gen-
tleman proud of his position and fond
of riding up and down the road in his
private car." It is probably a good
description. Certainly it is evident
from what follows that the receiver
was much "fussed up" ethically. An-
xious to keep up the income of his road,
he finally consented to the arrange-
ment the Standard demanded. But he
was worried lest his immoral arrange-
ment be dragged into court and wrote
to his counsel asking if there was any
way of evading conviction in case of
discovery.

"Upon my taking possession of this
road," the receiver wrote, "the question
came up as to whether I would agree to
carry the Standard company's oil to Ma-
rietta for 10 cents per barrel in lieu of
their laying a pipe line and piping their oil.
I, of course, assented to this, as the mat-
ter had been talked over with the
Western and Lake Erie company before
my taking possession of the road, and I
wanted all the revenue that could be had
in this trade.

"Mr. O'Day, manager of the Standard
Oil company, met the general freight
agent of the W. and L. E. railroad and
our Mr. Terry at Toledo about Feb. 12
and made an agreement (verbal) to carry
their oil at 10 cents per barrel, but Mr.
O'Day compelled Mr. Terry to make a
thirty-five-cent rate on all other oil going
to Marietta and that we should make the
rebate 25 cents per barrel on all oil ship-
ped by other parties and that the rebate
should be paid over to them (the Standard
Oil company), thus giving us 10 cents per
barrel for all oil shipped to Marietta and
the rebate of 25 cents per barrel going to
the Standard Oil company, making that
company say \$35 per day clear money
on Mr. George Rice's oil alone.

"In order to save the oil trade along our
line, and especially to save the Standard
Oil trade, which would amount to seven
times as much as Mr. Rice's, Mr. Terry
verbally agreed to the arrangement
upon which his report to me, I reluctantly
acquiesced in, feeling that I could not af-
ford to lose the shipment of 700 barrels per
day from the Standard Oil company. But
when Mr. Terry issued instructions that
on and after Feb. 23 the rate of oil would
be 35 cents per barrel to Marietta, Mr.
George Rice, who has a refinery in Ma-
rietta, very naturally called on me yester-
day and notified me that he would not
submit to the advance, because the busi-
ness would not justify it, and that the
move was made by the Standard Oil com-
pany to crush him out. (Too true.) Mr.
Rice said, 'I am willing to continue the
seventeen and a half cent rate, which I
have been paying from December to this
date.'

"Now, the question naturally presents
itself to my mind: If Mr. George Rice
should sue me to prosecute the case on
the ground of unjust discrimination
would the receiver be held, as the man-
ager of property, for violation of the law?
While I am determined to use all honor-
able means to secure traffic for the com-
pany I am not willing to do an illegal
act (if this can be called illegal) and lay
this company liable for damages. Mr.
Terry is able to explain all minor ques-
tions relative to this matter."

The counsel "fixed it" for the receiver
in the following amazing decision:

"You may, with propriety, allow the
Standard Oil company to charge 25 cents
per barrel for all oil transported through
their pipes to your road, and I under-
stand from Mr. Terry that it is practica-
ble to so arrange the details that the
company can, in effect, collect this direct
without its passing through your hands.
You may agree to carry all such oil of the
Standard Oil company or of others deliv-
ered to your road through their pipes at
10 cents per barrel. You may also charge
all other shippers 35 cents per barrel
freight, even though they deliver oil to
your road through their own pipes, and
this, I gather from your letter and from
Mr. Terry, would include Mr. Rice."

Now, how was this to be done "with
propriety?" Simply enough. The Stand-
ard Oil company was to be charged 10
cents per barrel, less an amount equiv-
alent to 25 cents per barrel upon all oil
shipped by Rice. "Provided your ac-
counts, bills, vouchers, etc., are consist-
ent with the real arrangement actually
made you will incur no personal re-
sponsibility by carrying out such an ar-
rangement as I suggest."

Even in case the receiver was discover-
ed nothing would happen to him, so
decided the counsel. "It is possible
that by a proper application to the
court some person may prevent you in
future from permitting any discrimina-
tion. Even if Mr. Rice should compel
you subsequently to refund to him the
excess charge over the Standard Oil
company the result would not be a loss
to your road, taking into consideration
the receipts from the Standard Oil
company."

When Mr. Rice found that the rate of
35 cents was really to be enforced he
stored his oil at Macksburg and built a
pipe line of his own from his wells to
the Muskegon river, whence he shipped
it by barge to Marietta. Some time
later, through the continued agitation
of Mr. Rice, the case got into court, and
the correspondence quoted from above
was made public. The judge before
whom the case was tried held it to be
such a gross and wanton discrimina-
tion on the part of the receiver as to
require his removal. A master was

also appointed by the court to inquire
into the sums collected from Rice and
paid to the Standard, and the money
was ordered refunded. The sum re-
funded was small, less than \$300, for
Mr. Rice has always been too belliger-
ent a gentleman to submit long to an
extortion. The smallness of the sum
has of course nothing to do with the
matter.

The vital thing is that the Standard
Oil company at that period, 1883, still
included in its policy the outrageous
demand that railroads should pay it
drawbacks on oil shipped for a com-
petitor. How general this practice was
in 1885 there is no documentary proof.
It is certain that in 1877 it prevailed on
the Central, Erie and Pennsylvania
roads. It is certain that the policy con-
tinued in 1885; how long afterward
there is no evidence to show. In this
case the Standard has explained the
35 cents charge on all oil except their
own made by the railroads as a through
charge from the wells, covering both
pipeage and rail, and the 25 cents paid
them as not a rebate, but a pipeage
charge.

It was such cases as these of Sco-
field, Shurmer and Teagle and of
George Rice, amply reported and com-
mented on by the press, that kept Mr.
Rockefeller's peculiar relations to the
railroads before the public and helped
emphasize the necessity for some fed-
eral restrictions in interstate com-
merce. Reiterated demands for relief
had been coming to congress for many
years now. East, west, north and
south sought help from the injustice
of the railroads. In March, 1885, the
senate of the United States at last re-
sponded to the people's appeal and ap-
pointed a select committee of five, the
Cullom committee, to investigate the
subject of interstate commerce. There
was no question in anybody's mind
that this investigation would result in
some sort of federal regulation. What
did Mr. Rockefeller do in this emergen-
cy? Only what he could safely and
easily do through the political depart-
ment of the Standard Oil company. It
was not necessary for him to make a
big fight on the interstate commerce
bill. He could afford to see it pass un-
dismayed. He was ready for it.

By one of those audacious and splen-
did strokes which characterize his ca-
reer he had practically freed himself
from the railroads which had made
him, and by the time the interstate
commerce bill was passed and the rail-
roads ordered to desist discrimination
Mr. Rockefeller was using another
kind of oil transportation. The legis-
lation which the oil regions of Penn-
sylvania had demanded for fifteen
years in hope of securing an equal
chance in transportation had come too
late. The pipe had replaced the rail as
the great oil carrier, and the pipes
were not merely under Mr. Rockefel-
ler's control, as the rails had been—
they belonged to him.

"The President's Daughter" every
cent as to stage setting and light
effects are carried by the company,
and the last scene of the third act,
which is an entire stage setting of rich
red silk hangings, is spoken of as one
of the handsomest effects seen on the
road in many years.

"The President's Daughter," with
the 4 Browns, has been booked by
Manager Rosebrough to appear at the
Auditorium this evening.

THE NEW IDEA IN JOURNALISM.
A new and pleasing innovation in
the great metropolitan Sunday news-
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Chicago Record-Herald in giving away
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readers of the Sunday Record-Herald
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a magazine that surpasses the best
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execution of its color pages and equals
them in every other particular. The
magazine having a minimum size of
sixteen pages, will be printed on heavy
enameled paper. At the present time
eight pages will be in colors, four of
which will be suitable for framing.

The beautiful highly illustrated
pages in colors must be seen to be ap-
preciated. Any newsdealer handling
Chicago Sunday papers will be glad to
show you a sample of the magazine
and the advance pages for next Sunday
if you will give him an opportunity to
do so.

Granville, O., Dec. 7.—The members
of the Union Eating club of Granville
college held a very enjoyable banquet
at the boarding house of the club on
Saturday evening. An excellent pro-
gram was served, toasts enjoyed and a
delightful time by all who were pres-
ent.

The members of the Phi Gamma Del-
ta fraternity are wearing the purple,
having pledged to their number Mr.
See, of the university.

The Denison orchestra will give its
first concert this year in Recital hall
on Saturday evening.

The Baptist Sunday School associa-
tion of Granville township will hold a
meeting in the Baptist church Thurs-
day evening.

The members of the intermediate de-
partment of the Baptist Sunday school
are making preparations for a cantata
to be given at the Christmas entertain-
ment.

The members of the Baptist choir,
under the direction of Miss Jennie E.
Bliss, of the Conservatory of Music,
will give "The Messiah" in the church
in a few weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

One of the musical treats and up-to-
date novelties this season is the 4
Browns in a laughable comedy oddity,
entitled "The President's Daughter."

The 4 Browns have won fame and
fortune for some years past under the
title of Brown, Harris and Brown, as
headliners in the prominent vaudeville
houses throughout the country, appear-
ing in a comedy skit, called "Wait a
Minute." For the new enterprise this
season they have expended many thou-
sands of dollars in equipment and stage
accessories and embellishment.

"The President's Daughter" is from
the versatile and prolific pen of Mr.
Harry Brown, and is built solely and
purposely for laughing purposes and
opportunity to introduce an exception-
ally clever coterie of artists, including
Miss Winnie Hamlet and her Ladies'
Brass Band. The company complete
this year numbers twenty-two acting
people, among other being Dick Hume,
Jack Ross and Sue Lewis, who have of
late been making a wonderful hit on
the Keith and Proctor circuits in their
laughing satire, called "The Duke and
the American Duchess."

In "The President's Daughter" every
cent as to stage setting and light
effects are carried by the company,
and the last scene of the third act,
which is an entire stage setting of rich
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The First
Cremo
Cigar

will convince you of its unusual quality and fragrance.
The first hundred will prove their uniformity.
The first thousand will substantiate the fact that it is a cigar you never tire of—50.

Largest Seller in the World.
The Band is the Smoker's Protection.

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late been making a wonderful hit on
the Keith and Proctor circuits in their
laughing satire, called "The Duke and
the American Duchess."

In "The President's Daughter" every
cent as to stage setting and light
effects are carried by the company,
and the last scene of the third act,
which is an entire stage setting of rich
red silk hangings, is spoken of as one
of the handsomest effects seen on the
road in many years.

"The President's Daughter," with
the 4 Browns, has been booked by
Manager Rosebrough to appear at the
Auditorium this evening.

THE NEW IDEA IN JOURNALISM.
A new and pleasing innovation in
the great metropolitan Sunday news-
papers has been introduced by the
Chicago Record-Herald in giving away
with its Sunday edition the Chicago
Record-Herald Sunday Magazine. In
the Sunday Record-Herald Magazine
readers of the Sunday Record-Herald
will recognize the advent of a new
epoch in journalism. On December 6
the Sunday Record-Herald began fur-
nishing its readers without extra cost
a magazine that surpasses the best
illustrated weeklies in the beautiful
execution of its color pages and equals
them in every other particular. The
magazine having a minimum size of
sixteen pages, will be printed on heavy
enameled paper. At the present time
eight pages will be in colors, four of
which will be suitable for framing.

The beautiful highly illustrated
pages in colors must be seen to be ap-
preciated. Any newsdealer handling
Chicago Sunday papers will be glad to
show you a sample of the magazine
and the advance pages for next Sunday
if you will give him an opportunity to
do so.

Granville, O., Dec. 7.—The members
of the Union Eating club of Granville
college held a very enjoyable banquet
at the boarding house of the club on
Saturday evening. An excellent pro-
gram was served, toasts enjoyed and a
delightful time by all who were pres-
ent.

The members of the Phi Gamma Del-
ta fraternity are wearing the purple,
having pledged to their number Mr.
See, of the university.

The Denison orchestra will give its
first concert this year in Recital hall
on Saturday evening.

The Baptist Sunday School associa-
tion of Granville township will hold a
meeting in the Baptist church Thurs-
day evening.

The members of the intermediate de-
partment of the Baptist Sunday school
are making preparations for a cantata
to be given at the Christmas entertain-
ment.

The members of the Baptist choir,
under the direction of Miss Jennie E.
Bliss, of the Conservatory of Music,
will give "The Messiah" in the church
in a few weeks.



"The Nettleton Shoe"
Is a Gentleman's Shoe
Linehan Bros.

Don't Worry
About the selection of that Christmas present. What would be better or more pleasing than package of

Handsomely Engraved Calling Cards
We make a specialty of handling orders of this kind and we guarantee work to be satisfactory.

Our Prices Always Right
We carry a full line of invitations and announcements of all kinds and can suit your taste in printing or engraving. Look our samples over before giving your order. If you haven't time to call, telephone us and our solicitor will call on you with a complete line of samples and prices.

Both Phones.
The Advocate Printing Co.
West Main Street.

Three Boxes in Each Package for Ten Days

Office and Ohio
Matches per pkg. **3c**

AT PEOPLE'S STORE.
31 South Park Place, Newark, O.

MAKE A PRESENT

Xmas Giving
Is not merely to discharge an obligation but to afford delight by evidence of the thoughtful selection. What a finer medium could there be than one of our elegant pocket books for ladies or gentlemen or a beautiful wristlet or package of that fragrant and long lasting perfume for which our store is famous. Think it over and see us.

R. W. SMITH
Prescription Druggist. Opp. Postoffice

ADVOCATE "WANTS"
Three Lines, 3 Times, 25 cents.